Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., *Agents, Guardian Fire Assurance Company.*
2m 686 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding............ 3 „ ½ „
Above three months, and not exceeding............ 6 „ ¾ „
Above six months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 697 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding............ 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods stored therein.
For 1 month, ¼ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months, ½ do. do.
For 6 do. ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.

TURNER & Co.
tf 1749 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

...ATERS.

...tain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
			MACAO.	
Kramer	Ham. bk	316	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
	Prus. bk		Order	Uncertain
Profumo	Ital. sh	600	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Repairing
Wilson	Amer. sh	1?4	Thos. Hunt & Co	Havana
Nordberg	Russ. sh	799	Captain	F'd or Charter
Dubois	Fren. bk	374	Landstein & Co	
			CANTON.	
Marcy	H.I.C.M.	Str.		
Grange	Brit. str	435	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Tientsin &c.
			Customs Chop	
	Chi. g-b.			
Edwards	H.I.C.M.	Str.		in Hongkong
Eriksen	H.I.C.M.	Str.	Revenue Cruiser	
			SWATOW. *In port on 4th April, 1867.*	
Selava	Brit. bk		Bradley & Co	Uncertain
	Brit. bk		Order	Shanghai
	Han. bg		Order	Shanghai
	Dut. sch		Order	Discharging
	Brit. bk		Order	Chefoo
	Prus. bk		Order	Shanghai
	Brm. bk		Order	Uncertain
			AMOY. *In port on 2nd April, 1868.*	
Kramer	Holl. bk	366	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Marshall	Amr. sch	591	Elles & Co	Shanghai
			SHANGHAI. *In port on 1st April, 1868.*	
Dennott	Brit. st	730	Borneo Co. Limited	
Scott	Brit. bk	304	John Thorne & Co	
Brown	Brit. bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Syllewpabp	Rus. bk	247	R. Fegg & Co	
	N.G. sch		Order	
MacCallum	Amr. sh	1268	Fraser & Co	
Dickey	Amer. bk	485	Chinese	
Fanell	Brit. sh	1000	Master	
Hammett	N.C. bk	268	Aug. Heard & Co	
Carre	Brit. bk	821	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Manila
Watson	Brit. bk	618	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Chefoo
Sambrrick	N.G. sch	276	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Williams	Amr. bk	486	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Deshon	Amr. bk	356	Frazar & Co	
Watson	Brit. bg	101	Frazar & Co	Tientsin
Crosbie	Brit. sh	612	Shaw, Brothers & Co	London
Coulson	Brit. sh	795	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Aitchison	Brit. bk	435	Textor & Co	
Todd	Brit. sh	816	Frazer & Co	Foochow
Cullen	Brit. sh	206	Frazar & Co	
Sheppard	Brit. sh	098	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Puget Sound
Dyrener	Brit. bg	181	Gutschow & Co	
Slopher	Brit. sch	225	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Day	Brit. bk	256	I. Marshall & Co	For Sale
Tate	Brit. sh	537	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
Moore	Brit. sh	915	W. R. Adamson & Co	
			YOKOHAMA. *In port on 26th March, 1868.*	
	Brit. str	567	Order	
	Dut. bg	280	Order	
Farber	P.M.S.S.	1676	S. L. Phelps	Shanghai
	Amr. sh	1012	Order	
	Brit. sh	636	Order	
	Brit. sh	702	Order	
...aph, Casir	Fren. bg	180	Vicent Comi	Uncertain
Hoole	Brit. str	781	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
Fauntleroy	P.M.S.S.	3176	S. L. Phelps	Uncertain
	Amr. bk	363	Order	
Morrice	Brit. sh	911	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	Nagasaki
Parsen	Brit. sh	346	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	New York
Pritchard	Fren. bk	331	Order	Uncertain
Toove	Brit. bk	410	L. Kniffler & Co	New York
	Amr. bk	392	Order	
Mason	Hulk	1650	Order	St re-ship
	Prus. bk	493	Order	
...der,	Prus. sch	100	Order	

...ublished for the proprietor, by W. H. [illegible], Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3264 第三千二百六十四 三月廿日 同治戊辰年 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1868. 禮拜二 英四月十四號 香港 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Apr. 13, HENRY DARLING, Brit. bk., 412, Wibel, Singapore, 26th February, Iron and Rattans.—CHINESE.

Apr. 13, VILLE DE RIVADAVIA, Spa. bg., 261, Castillo, Manila, 5th April, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

Apr. 16, AVON, Brit. sh., 645, J. Edmund, Saigon, 1st April, 13,200 piculs Rice.—GILMAN & Co.

Apr. 14, PERUVIAN, Amer. sh., 1076, B. Thompson, New York, 15th November, 1562 tons Anthracite Coal.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Apr. 14, GLENGYLE, Brit. str., 1265, Hooper, Aberdeen, 14th April, Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Departures.

Apr. 13, FORMOSA, for Takao.
Apr. 13, M. W. SASS, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 13TH.
M. W. Sass, for Bangkok.
Caledonia, for Amoy.

Passengers.

Per *Avon*, from Saigon,—
5 Chinese deck.
Per *Rivadavia*, from Manila,—
Sr. Hurta Condé and Sr. Eduard Quebedo.
Per *Peruvian*, from New York,—
Mr. F. D. Lord.

Reports.

The Spanish brig *Rivadavia* from Manila 5th April, reports having had light N.E. winds first part of passage, and latterly fresh winds from the same quarter.

The British bark *Henry Darling* from Singapore on the 26th February, reports having had light and variable winds on leaving, and afterwards calms from the Natunas until a few days before arrival when had fresh breezes from the N.E. and E.N.E. Spoke on the 7th instant, off the Paracel Islands the British bark *Annetta* bound Saigon. The *Henry Darling* was 47 days on the voyage up to this port.

The British ship *Avon*, from Saigon on the 1st April, reports having fine weather and light variable winds, and on the 11th inst. heavy thunder and lighting all day accompanied by much rain, and afterwards light variable winds again until arrival within sight of this island, when had fresh N.E. breeze into harbour. The *Avon* sprung her mizen-mast going down to Saigon last voyage, and will require a new one put in here.

The American ship *Peruvian*, from New York November 15th, reports having experienced light variable winds to the line, which was crossed on the 15th of December in lon. 29.20 West, had light and baffling S.E. trade crossing the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th January in lat. 40 South. After this had fine fresh breezes sighting Sandalwood Island on the 1st of March. Through Ombay passage on the 8th March. Entered Pitts passage on the 12th March, and was clear of Gillolo on the 23rd March, having light airs and calms and the same weather until a day before arrival, when had fresh N.E. wind. Spoke in lat. 24.52 South, and lon. 59.14 West, the American ship *Nazcatan*, Boston to Hongkong, 57 days out.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Sundry Articles.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any Home Agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c.,
Apply to J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. BOWRA & Co., *Hongkong.*
431 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS
AT THE
OFFICE OF THE "*DAILY PRESS.*"
PART THIRD
OF A NEW
ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, comprising in all 2,000 large quarto pages. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Merchant and to the Student of the Chinese and English languages. Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with their Chinese equivalents.

The work is offered in boards. The best Bookbinding Establishment in China being connected with this Office, parties desirous of having their copies strongly or elegantly bound will please to intimate the same.

Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME."
110 H. P. NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG, is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Two them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
336 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN,"
130 H.P. NOMINAL.

WILL commence to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the Spring, and will then be available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from sea, at usual rates.

For further information apply to Messrs. E. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 280 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also, WATER, BUTTER, SODA and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BI-CARB SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery—or left at Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.
6m 333 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

Banks.

THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th August, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.
Court of Directors,
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.
Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cay,
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office,
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*
249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF
INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Gardon Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months'.......6 °/ₒ per annum.
„ at 6 „ ....5 °/ₒ per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours: 10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*
2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby intimated to underwriters, owners and masters of sailing vessels bound to or from any of the Ports in China or Japan, that from the 15th of February next the Dutch Paddle Steamer *Koben Dalem* will be stationed at the South entrance of Banka Straits, close to Lucipara Island, to tow and pilot vessels through the narrows of the Lucipara passage, at a fixed Tariff of—

£25 for ships drawing under 15 feet water.
£40 „ „ above 15 „

It needs hardly to be mentioned that by the facility thus provided, vessels coming from or going to China, will be enabled to avoid the dangers of Gasper Straits, where so many casualities have occurred in late years.

Masters of Ships desiring to avail of this steamer, are requested to show their ensign on the maintop.

P. LANDBERG & ZOON, *Agents.*
E. OORT, *Master.*
Batavia, January, 1868. [2m 545

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq. | James B. Taylor, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq. | A. Joost, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. | James P. Duncanson, Esq.
Julius Menke, Esq.
Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $1.50 per Share on which $25 have been paid, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, *Queen's Road*, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
tf 318 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fee on the transfer of Shares in the Corporation will henceforth be *One Dollar* for each Certificate issued, instead of *Twenty-five Cents* upon each individual share as formerly.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
tf 497 Hongkong, 12th March, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take Notice that the Fourth Call of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the Second on the 30th of April Next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*
tf 178 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., *Managers.*
tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER, *Secretary and Auditor.*
tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co., *Agents.*
tf 291 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
55 *Wyndham Street.*
tf 398 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 15, *Praya Central*, opposite Messrs. D. LAPRAIK & Co.'s STEAMER WHARF.
tf 603] CARLOWITZ & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
tf 2494 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

MR. JOHN CLARK,
ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer. (Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, and Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects) Offices, 3 *Alexandra Terrace*, Hongkong.
3m 573 Hongkong, 24th March, 1868.

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, "Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*
tf 536 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

W. M. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.
tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SHIP BROKERS, and AUCTIONEERS,
Ossaca and Hiogo, Japan.
tf 90 14th January, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 14th April, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
60 Drums Hubbuck's best White ZINC.
60 „ do. Red LEAD.
60 „ do. Green PAINT.
80 „ do. Black PAINT.
50 „ do. Pale Boiled Linseed OIL.
25 „ do. Raw Linseed OIL.
20 „ do. TURPENTINE.
100 Boxes Yellow SOAP.
50 „ White do.
4 Cases Brown Windsor SOAP.
100 Dozen Assorted PENKNIVES.
200 „ White Cotton HOSE.
120 „ Linen HANDKERCHIEFS.
90 Pieces White LINEN.
60 Boxes CANDLES.
40 Bolts Assorted Colours BUNTING.
.. Bales ... Nav. CANVAS.
.. Bales Sewing TWINE.
5 Cases MUSKETS.
6 „ Percussion CAPS.
2,000 Tins ¼-£. Curtis and Harvey's GUNPOWDER.
30 Cases PALE ALE.
40 Casks STOUT, Quarts and Pints.
120 Cases Schiedam GIN.
8 „ each 200 ½ Tins SARDINES.
10 „ VEGETABLES and PRESERVES.
25 „ Saloon MATCHES.
30 Eight-day CLOCKS.
60 Dozen CLARET.
And a quantity of other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
718 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their Godowns, (on account of the concerned,)
TO-MORROW,
the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
Ex *Falcon,*
JB in heart, 611/680, } 20 Bales, 8/4 lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
All more or less Mildewed.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., *Auctioneers.*
723 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of J. C. WHYTE, Esq., *Mosque Terrace,*
TO-MORROW,
the 15th April, 1868, at Noon,
The whole of that Gentleman's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
MIRRORS, PICTURES, Morocco Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Carved WHAT-NOT, TABLES, SIDEBOARD, LAMPS, GLASS, CROCKERY WARE, CARPETS, BOOK CASES and BOOKS, DESK, WASHSTAND, Toilet GLASSES, WARDROBES, Iron BED-STEAD, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
And,
A few cases of Choice SHERRY.
Catalogues will shortly be issued, and the Goods will be on view on the 14th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
688 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on
THURSDAY,
the 16th April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, ELECTRO-PLATE, SILVER-PLATE, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
At 1 p.m.,
Two Elegant PARK PHAETONS, nearly new, with LAMPS, &c., &c.
The Auctioneers beg to draw particular attention to this Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
724 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, by order and at the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *East Point*, on
FRIDAY,
the 17th April, 1868, at Noon,
(For the benefit of the concerned.)—
8 Bales T-CLOTHS.
2 „ GREY SHIRTINGS.
5 „ COTTON YARN.
(More or less damaged by Sea-Water).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
725 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE TAVERN known as the "UNION TAVERN," situate in *Queen's Road West*, BAR, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, & STOCK-IN-TRADE. Together with 2 BOWLING ALLEYS contained therein, quite new and in good order.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN SMITH,
Proprietor, "Union Tavern."
1m 701 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT NEWCHWANG, CHINA.

LOTS No. 2 and No. 3, on the British Concession, lately occupied by Messrs. MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., consisting of a large solid brick built tile-roofed Dwelling House, Outhouses, and Compradore Rooms, and three large Godowns, one of which is tile-roofed. The two lots of GROUND, measuring about 300 feet in depth and about 550 feet in length, are in one compound, with a river frontage.

Also, 2/3 interest in the remaining unsold lots of the British concession.

The lot of Ground lately occupied by Messrs. SCHÖTTLER & Co., at present rented by the Harbour Master, consisting of Dwelling House, Outhouses, Compradore Rooms, Billiard Room, Stabling, and a small brick built Godown, the compound measuring about 8 mow. Present rental, Taels 320 per year.

Also, adjoining the above, a lot of Ground measuring about 4 mow, with a small Dwelling House, now in the occupation of Mr. HARVEY. Present rental, Taels 60—on a 10 years' lease, of which 8 years are unexpired.

Also, some 25 mow of unoccupied land, adjoining the two last named properties.

The whole of these properties will be sold at public auction (unless previously disposed of), at Newchwang, on the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For further particulars apply to JAMES E. BUSH, Esq., at Newchwang, or to the undersigned.

OSCAR BOOTH,
Creditors' Assignee,
Estate MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., *Newchwang.*
4m 377 Shanghai, 15th February, 1868.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

AS some evil disposed persons in Hongkong and Macao are trying to impose upon the Public, by making gold leaves of low touch after the pattern and imitating the name of the undersigned shop, its Proprietor hereby begs to notify to the Public that his shop has been established for more than a century at Canton, and it has no other branch than that recently established at *Bonham Street*, Hongkong. The Public are requested to apply at his establishments at the above places.

ON-SHING, *Gold Leaf Shop*, Canton.
1m 689 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT WATMORE will assume the duties of Secretary to the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON on the First of April, 1868.

By order of the Directors,
C. D. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
tf 506 Hongkong, 26th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk *Celestial*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
H 45 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the portion of *Robinson Road* which lies between *Castle Road* and *Bonham Road* is CLOSED to the Public from this date, during certain alterations and repairs. By order,

W. WILSON, *Surveyor-General.*
Surveyor-General's Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1867. [tf 292

WANTED.

BY a respectable European Female, a situation as attendant on a Lady, or care of Children, proceeding to Europe or America. Address K. B., *Daily Press* Office.
Sw 622 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.

KEELUNG HARBOUR (FORMOSA).

BY order of H. E. the Superintendent of Customs, notice is hereby given to shipmasters, that two BEACONS have been erected at the port of Keelung, to facilitate making the entrance of that harbour.

1.—The Beacon on Image Point is a wooden Tower-shaped structure, forty feet high, and painted *White.*

2.—The other Beacon is erected on the extreme west end of Bush or Tony Fonesse Island, and consists of a round cage, mounted on a single spar, forty feet high, and painted *Black.*

These Beacons may be seen in the hazy weather peculiar to northern Formosa, about two miles off.

H. KOPSCH, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*
Office of Customs,
Tamsui, 11th March, 1868. [Sw 588

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon*,
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon*,
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd „ (2 Bedsin a Room).... „ $2.00
3rd „ (Public Wards) „ $0.75

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class ....$60.
2nd „ ....$40.
3rd „ ....$20.)

By order,
W. PATERSON, *Treasurer.*
tf 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to present to the Gentry of Hongkong, his profound respects, and, also to notify to them that he has REMOVED to the New Hotel. He therefore solicits the kind patronage of the community, who may under such circumstances have the condescension of honouring him with a call.
Hair Cutting $0.75
Shampooing 0.50
Shaving 0.25
Hair Cutting and Shampooing 1.00

W. P. MOORE.
1m 634 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. H. WINN, a Graduate of one of the Oldest DENTAL COLLEGES in the United States, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED an OFFICE here, and will be happy to see all Persons desirous of his Services. Dr. WINN has spent over a year and-a-half in Japan, and is desirous of establishing himself here for the Winter Months, returning to Yokohama during the Summer Months of each year.

Office over Mrs. BONNETT's Store, Up-stairs, entrance on *Wyndham Street.*

H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
tf 2658 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

WILH. LANGE,
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANOS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Shelley Street, No. 14, next door to the CLUB LUSITANO.

Letters please address care of Messrs. BIELFELD and ZACKARIAE, 68, *Queen's Road.*
tf 3032 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

WANTED.—A Situation as Clerk or Book-keeper, by a European of six years experience in China, and who has also been accustomed to Newspaper Reporting. Address A. B. C., *Daily Press* Office.
604 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT
Hollywood Road, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.
tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an
ORCHESTRA BAND,
for BALLS, THEATRES, CIRCUS, &c.,
and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.

All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 16, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOZE GUEDES, JUNR., at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co., or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.

L. M. LOBO.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES, *Proprietor.*
tf 2910 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $2,000,000—IN 2000 SHARES OF $1000 EACH.

$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and $100 per Share to be paid Six months after allotment.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $400,000.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions, passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:—

*To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the "*HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.*"*

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me...... Shares of One thousand Dollars each, in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One hundred Dollars per Share six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
....

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorised to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the "HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," on the basis proposed in the memorandum of the 2nd April, presented to this meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the "HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," and, on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One thousand Shares, to Call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution, and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the New Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire In. Co.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares can be had at the Office of the Company, *Queen's Road.*
tf 693 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE Annual General MEETING of Seatholders will be held in the Vestry on the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., for the election of Trustees, and an Auditor of the Accounts for the ensuing year.

CECIL C. SMITH,
Trustee, and Hon. Sec. to the Body of Trustees.
18d 715 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that 3 Shares, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, standing in the name of SMITH, KENNEDY & COMPANY, have been placed in the hands of the Company for sale.

Information as to premiums contributed may be obtained on application at this Office, and Sealed Tenders for the purchase of one or more, marked "Tender for Share No.—," will be received until FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1868.

By order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, *Secretary.*
18d 611 Shanghai, 24th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Silicated Carbon FILTERERS, of various Sizes and Patterns.
Hip Shower BATHS.

RAY & Co.
716 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE Yacht "*HILDA*." Apply at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Office.
7d 710 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

WANTED.—A Soda Water Machine, in perfect order. Apply to S. W. M., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 711 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of SUN-CHUN-SHING-HONG, in *Bonham Strand*, after the late fire was removed to our Godown at *West Point*, but on the 30th December last, we purchased the Stock-in-trade of TYE-SHING-HONG, *Bonham Strand West*, at No. 2 section, where we have since been carrying on our business, under our old style of SUN-CHUN-SHING. At that time two of our partners, having shares in the business, retired, namely HU-TIN-TSING, of Kin-on-tong and YOW-SHICK-NGAI. CHUN-CHEW-YUNE, alias CHUEN-SHAN, had previously given up his share in February, 1867. Our firm have since admitted two shares from YOW-SUI-KEE, and the interest of the former Shareholders, CHUN-CHEW-YUEN, HU-TIN-TSING, and YOW-SHICK-NGAI, have ceased.

YOW-SHING-TUK-TONG.
2w 712 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

LOST.—On Thursday afternoon, between the English Club and the "SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL," $150, in five 25 and five 5 dollar notes. The finder will be suitably rewarded on applying at the *Daily Press* Office.
706 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE taught in six months, and able to Speak it fluently. Moderate Terms. Address M. C., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 387 Hongkong, 25th February, 1868.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

A FRENCH Gentleman, lately arrived in this Colony, is ready to give lessons in the above languages.

For particulars, apply to
R. M. G., *Club Lusitano.*
tf 511 Hongkong, 13th March, 1868.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS
PATERSON & HANDLEY.
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND
Acheong's Yard, Praya West.
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN.
tf 681 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.

Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.

Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.
tf 1375 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [121

J. FRISBY.

BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS, (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.

The above are of the best quality that can be procured.

SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Avenue,*
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market,
tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

Intimations.

EASTER BALL,
AT THE
THEATRE LUSITANO,
On Thursday, 16th April.

A GRAND and varied BAL DE MASQUE will be given at the above Theatre, when a New Dance will be introduced.

Entrance, Single Ticket $1
Centre Box 10
Side Boxes 8

Tickets to be had as usual.

Doors open at Half-past Eight o'clock.
662 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

BAL MASQUE.

MASKS FOR SALE.—Dominos and Fancy DRESSES made to order.
BONNETT & Co.,
1, *Wyndham Street.*
694 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months.............. ½ do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months.............. ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHY.

NEW PROCESS.

FLOYD & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to Supply their Patrons with a first-class Card Portrait that is Permanent, unsurpassed for quality and price by any Photographer in China.

An inspection will confirm this announcement. Terms, $5 per Dozen.

FLOYD & Co.
1m 718 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR,
PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
BRASS-FOUNDER, AND GASFITTER,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

EX "*FALCON,*"

AN Assortment of GAS FITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.

A. MILLAR.

EX "*FALCON,*"
HOUSE AND SHIP'S WATER CLOSETS,
Newest Patterns.
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
Complete.

A. MILLAR.
tf 719 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the French ship *La Paix* from Bourdeaux, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at owner's risk and expense.

FREDERIC DEGENAER.
7d 720 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Captain and Owners of the British Barque *Navarino* do not hold themselves responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew or Officers of the above Vessel.

G. PADDON, *Captain.*
3d 721 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Firm OLD ON-SHING, sellers of Gold leaf, was established in *Sow-see Street*, of the City of Canton, for a great many years; their Gold leaf, bar, and ornaments are warranted to be pure, and can be returned to them if they are not pure; and this is well-known to Foreign Merchants for many years. This firm hitherto had no branch in any place. But in order to facilitate the community of Hongkong, they have recently established a branch in *Bonham Strand.* It having come under their notice, that there are evil disposed persons in Hongkong, Macao, and Fuh-shan who sell inferior Gold with the chop of OLD ON-SHING on it, and sometimes mixed with some genuine leaf so as to cheat people. In this way these persons try to cheat the merchants, and also injure the business of OLD ON-SHING. Determined to put a stop to this, the Shop OLD ON-SHING will pay ($10) Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information about the forgers of their chop, or bring all the tools of the forgers, and give information so as to enable OLD ON-SHING to cause these impostors to be arrested and punished.

OLD ON-SHING.
6w 722 Canton, 13th April, 1868.

TRY THOMPSON & CO.'S
HIGHLY ÆRATED,
SODA WATER,
LEMONADE AND
GINGERADE.
Manufactory—INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
23, *Wellington Street.*
1m 726 Hongkong, 14th April, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *LIGHTNING*, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that the *whole of the Cargo* will be landed and stored at ship's expense, but at Consignees' risk. Opium will be stored in our Opium Godowns, from whence delivery can be taken as soon as the average bond is signed.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
7d 702 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned packages are lying unclaimed in the P. & O. Godown, and will be delivered on presentation of the Bills of Lading duly endorsed.

J. H. Smith, 1 Case Books, from England.
Mr. Palmer, 1 Case Musical Instruments, from England.
M 1 in diamond, 1 Case Uniforms, from England.
AS in square, 1 Case Cheese, from England.
FC in triangle, J 1 Case Hosiery, from England.
Messrs. Loney & Co., 1 Case Books, from England.
W. MacMahon, Esq., 1 Parcel Stuffed Birds, from Singapore.
TOC in square, 1 Parcel Samples, from Singapore.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1868. [tf 436

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
.... 1 Basket Feathers.
Ex "Donnai" 7th January, 1868.
ET B 531 .... 1 Case Paper.
Ex "Imperatrice," 7th April.
JMAS 22 .... 1 Case Stationery.
GV 12 .... 1 Case Colours.
H. Dickenson .... 1 Case Mercury.
NC 1/8 .... 8 Cases Liquors.
de Segonzac .... 1 Case Cloth.
Emile Cossen .... 1 Case Effects.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
tf 681 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—$750,000. IN 1,500 SHARES OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This DOCK is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	16½ a 17 "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ a 15 "

This can be used either as one or two Docks

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.)

DOCK C.

Built of GRANITE.

Length	260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.)

DOCK D.

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	20.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the accessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

1f 3295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of

STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,

fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.:—ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.

1f 2858 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

DANE'S ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA. CONDUCTED BY GOW & Co.

ONE DOCK, 210 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 160 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Work done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN BIACH & Co., *Hongkong*; or to

ALEXR. MORRISON, *Manager, Whampoa*.

1f Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per on register will be charged; beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day	$5.00	
Canton	"	1.25
Canton Carpenter	"	75
Foochow	"	45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. O. T. TILLINGAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & BOYD, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Woosung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Matsen where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager*,

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent will be made on all materials supplied otherwise than by the Dock.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per H.I.M. Str. *Gorland*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 6 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 8 A.M.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1868.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1868 is now ready for Delivery.

Agents for Shanghai and the Out-ports,—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

The Daily Press Office.

MR. W. H. BELL will in future collect all subscriptions to the *Daily Press* and *Overland Trade Report*; all BUSINESS relating thereto having been transferred to him.

A. P. SINNETT.

Daily Press Office 15th March, 1866.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.00, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14TH, 1868.

THE corrected accounts of the colony for 1867, which have been published in the *Gazette*, and are transferred to our columns this morning, are partially satisfactory, but suggest various reflections of a contrary nature. First of all, to notice a detail, a great improvement has been established in the mode of stating the public revenue and expenditure by the omission of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Imperial Post-office. It was always a mistake to enter on both sides of the Hongkong balance sheet, items from the revenue and expenditure of Great Britain, as was done formerly, when the gross receipts and gross expenditure of the Post-office was stated in full. If the system which has been partly established this year, were carried out entirely, that would be the best plan of all. The Post-office, however important an institution it may be, is, properly speaking, an office for the transaction of certain more or less profitable business, carried on under the immediate supervision and control of the government. It is not a part of the government, and its revenue and expenditure has nothing to do with the cost of preserving law and order, or fulfilling the other regular functions of the government. It always does and always ought to yield a profit to the government, but this profit ought to be carried to the public credit by itself, without the introduction of gross expenditure and receipts, which simply swell both sides of the account, and to represent the colony as a larger financial undertaking than it really is, and thus indirectly help to justify the infliction of unfair imposts by the Colonial-office. However, the partial simplification of the accounts is an improvement as far as it goes. A still more satisfactory feature in the statement is the absence of the Military Contribution, but this itself, one cannot but feel, is somewhat uncertain as yet. The present Governor has, as it now appears, bravely held out against the demands of the home government on this account, and during 1867 nothing has been extracted from this place towards reducing the army estimates of Great Britain. There is, of course, some danger to the colony still. The amount has not been paid, but it is treated as a debt, and it is remotely possible that even yet such pressure may be brought to bear upon the colony, that its own interests will be sacrificed, new taxes be imposed, and the arrears wrung from it even yet. The result, however, is certainly far less probable now than it looked six months ago. The longer an unjust demand of this sort can be resisted, the better is the chance of complete escape from it. There is now about $120,000 nominally due as Military Contribution, and it will be easier to insist on the payment of that sum than to pay it. The present account shows that the revenue of 1867 has exceeded the expenditure by about $119,000, but it must be remembered that the expenditure of 1866 exceeded the revenue by $170,000 about, so that we are still to the bad on the two years. It is important not to overlook this fact, as it might be supposed that the apparent surplus of 1867,—the $130,000 referred to,—was comfortably put away in a drawer. The year was entered upon by a Government in difficulties, and in extricating itself from these and liquidating past liabilities the apparent surplus must have been fairly swallowed up. It is true that the "unavailable" license fees are, it is to be presumed, still in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer. If the Home Government chooses to seize them on account of their Military claim, nothing can stop them. It would be rather amusing, however, for them to prohibit such an immoral advantage as a new hospital or praya, built out of gambling-house fees, and then seize the money for themselves. Refraining from this, it is not easy to understand how they will accomplish the exaction of the Military Tax for 1867.

One remarkable fact revealed by the present return is the financial failure of the Stamp-Act. It appears that $28,232 have been received on account of this revenue, against $9,438 expended in the cost of collection. That is to say, the quarter during which the Act was in operation yielded a profit of barely $19,000. Supposing the same revenue to accrue constantly,—and this is in one way a supposition unfairly favourable to the Stamp-office, as large stocks of stamps were laid in by the different banks and offices in the beginning,—the total revenue for the year from this source would only be $76,000. For the sake of that sum, in a total revenue of $860,000, we have to endure all the discomfort, and annoyance, and risk of the system, and the unknown loss, whatever that may be, which it inflicts on the trade of the place. It does seem absurd that for the sake of obtaining such a comparatively small addition to the revenue, a tax so obnoxious as this should be enforced. From a consideration of the present accounts, we cannot help believing that the Stamp Act is not likely to be a very long-lived institution. It will be seen that the Mint sopped up about the same sum as the previous year, $42,000. Now, it is tolerably certain that, whatever the fate of the Mint may be, it will not continue to figure in the table of expenditure as hitherto. We suppose 1868 will have to pay something, but at all events the establishment will not go on for ever. If shut up altogether, indeed, there will not alone be so much expenditure less, but a considerable sum added on to the revenue on account of rent for the Mint buildings. Then, if the Military Contribution claim is abandoned, as, if the subject be properly handled in the House of Commons by the members to whom it may have been entrusted, grows more than probable under existing circumstances, it will be seen that the estimates for the future will be able to dispense with the miserable Stamp item altogether. In getting rid of the Military Contribution, indeed, we get rid, or should get rid, of two items with one stone.

THE "CARMARTHENSHIRE."—It seems that the story about the *Carmarthenshire* is entirely unfounded. When the steamer *Gorland* left Saigon, on the 7th instant, the *Carmarthenshire* was there, and had not then commenced loading, so there can be no truth in the report of her loss which reached Hongkong on the 9th instant. The gunboat *Algerine*, however, leaves to-day to search for the vessel reported on the Pratas.

The Band of the 73rd.

The Band of the 73rd Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens to-day, the 14th inst., commencing at 4.30 o'clock P.M., the following programme:—

Overture	*Flight from Stellzerl*	Kücken.
Quadrille	*Music*	Strauss.
Selection	*Un Ballo in Maschera*	Verdi.
Valse	*La vie Parisienne*	Marriott.
Galop	*Berliner*	Arndt.

M. TROY, *Conductor*.

Police Intelligence, April 13th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

A DRUNKEN FREAK.

Robert Sampstone, seaman, was charged with being drunk, and damaging a number of cooking utensils in a house in Queen's-road.

Cheong-kwong-fi, shopkeeper, of 130, Queen's-road, said about eight o'clock on Sunday night, the prisoner, who was in a happy state of intoxication, came to his shop, and without the slightest word being said the prisoner rushed into the back kitchen and commenced smashing the utensils, the prisoner damaged altogether about $3 worth, he was accordingly given in charge.

The Indian constable, No. 393, who took the prisoner in charge, said he was very violent, but was eventually got the station and locked up. Mr. May asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in answer to the charge, but the man only said he was a little drunk, but did no harm to anybody. Mr. May, however, observed that if the prisoner did no damage to anybody, he did harm to himself, he should fine him one dollar for being drunk, and he must pay three dollars recompense to the shopkeeper.

ANOTHER DRUNKEN ROW.

Wm. McGuire, seaman unemployed, and James Robinson, seaman, of the American ship *Belvidere*, were charged with being drunk and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.

P. C. Ronaldson, 172, said on Sunday evening the defendant's who were both drunk, were making a great disturbance in the Queen's-road: he went up to arrest them when they both became very violent, especially Robinson, who struck him and also constables 8 and 410, who assisted in the arrest.

P. C. D. Duther, 8, said he helped to arrest the prisoners, they were very violent, and he was struck by Robinson, the second prisoner.

Indian constable 410, corroborated the evidence of the two previous witnesses, and said he himself was also struck and kicked by Robinson.

Mr. May having severely commented on the two prisoners behaviour, said he should fine McGuire, first prisoner, 50 cents, or two days' imprisonment. Robinson would have to pay a higher fine, as he was decidedly the worst of the two, having assaulted the constables; he would pay $5, or ten days' imprisonment.

UNWORTHY STEWARDS.

William Wilson, 25, describing himself as a native of France, and James Grandison, 33, another steward from the West Indies, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in Lower Lascar Row. The two defendants having been kept in the dock for a considerable time, the case was at last called on, when the prosecutor not being in attendance, His Worship informed them of the circumstance, remarking at the same time that they were discharged. The defendant Grandison, who during the morning had been in a very nervous state, thanked His Worship in a very loud voice, his joy at his escape being almost too much for him.

CHILD BEATING.

This case, which was brought before Mr. May some time back, was the one in which a woman living in D'Aguilar-street, was charged with cruelly beating two children, whom she had the care of. The case was sent by the magistrate to the Supreme Court, but on the depositions being examined by the Attorney-General it was not considered advisable to bring the case before the Chief-Justice, as no evidence of a continued system of ill treatment was brought forward. The case was, therefore, sent back for the reconsideration of the magistrate who heard the case. On this occasion Mr. Pollard, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Gaskell), appeared for the defence.

Mr. May having mentioned the reasons which had led the Attorney-General to send back the case, said he would be very happy to hear anything Mr. Pollard might have to urge in favour of his client.

Mr. Pollard said:—He had read the depositions which His Worship had lent him, and he did not think there was any evidence to show that a continued system of cruelty had been practised by the defendant. Dr. Murray in his evidence at the first examination had testified that the two children had bruises, but he did not say that they were caused by ill treatment, besides which the little girls themselves acknowledged that they had not been tied up before, and, moreover, were well fed. The chief witness against the woman, who lived in the same street, had not heard cries, and had not seen the defendant beating the children on any other occasion. He (Mr. Pollard) did not think that considering the children were in the habit of stealing cash from defendant, that anything more than a moderate assault had been committed. At any rate, he hoped that His Worship would treat the case as a common assault, not an aggravated assault. He hoped that His Worship would take into consideration the fact that the defendant had already been put to great expense, in consequence of having to prepare her defence in the Supreme Court, whither she had been committed by His Worship. If, he said, His Worship was prepared to treat the matter as a common assault, he would leave the case in His Worship's hands.

Mr. May said that the unfortunate class to which the two children in the case belonged required a great deal of protection. They were subject to much cruelty at the hands of the people to whom they were given by their natural parents.

Mr. Pollard said he thought the justice of the case would be met by a fine, considering the expense to which the defendant had already been put.

Mr. May said he also was of opinion that such a course would be just. He would, therefore, fine the defendant £5, and she must also find one security of $100 to keep the peace towards the two children for six months. The $500 deposited by the defendant in lieu of bail would be returned to her, and the two little girls would be also handed back to her.

BEFORE E. W. GOODLAKE, ESQ.

DARING ROBBERY.

Chune-a-yee, cook, unemployed, and Cheong-a-kus, also unemployed, were charged with committing a daring robbery from the bedroom of Mr. Clark, of the Victoria Hotel, and also with administering a drugged potion, with intent to make that gentleman insensible. The case has been remanded several times, lastly on April 8th, when Mr. Clark came up to the court and stated that he was still suffering from the effects of the stuff the prisoners must have given him; and, further, that his boys had all run away, but might perhaps be obtained through the Canton authorities. When the case came on to-day, Mr. Clark, who has not even yet quite recovered from the effects of being "hocussed," said he kept the Victoria Hotel. On the 23rd March, at 6.30 p.m., he asked for some tea, according to his usual custom, but when he had drank about half the cup he became insensible. The next day about 1 o'clock, when he had partly recovered from the effects of the drugging, he observed that the iron safe in his bedroom had been broken into, and a tin box was taken. In the tin box there were two gold chains, worth about $70, five rings, three sets of studs, several gold dollars, some itcheboos, and other trinkets. There was also stolen £9 10s. in English silver, a sovereign, and three $5 notes, the whole perhaps amounting to $200. He heard afterwards that his boy had run away about 7 o'clock the previous evening. He recognised the ring produced (a plain gold buckle ring). He had had it many years. It was given him by a marine, who has now gone home. When the boy was at the Victoria Hotel he was called "Jack." He had only engaged him four days previous to the robbery, and he did not know his proper name.

Wok-sing-cheong said he was an assistant cook at a boarding house, and he knew the prisoners. The second one was his fellow servant. He also knew "Calli Yek" (nickname). He was servant at a tavern. He (Calli Yek) came about 7 o'clock one evening to the house where witness stops, and divided a quantity of money and jewellery. There were four persons altogether. He saw English shillings divided. The second prisoner got thirty-six shillings. The others, and first prisoner among them, got thirty-three shillings each. The gold chains were broken up, and each one got about five mace of gold. The ring produced was put with the gold chain. Calli Yek went away after that; he was going to Sumoi above Canton.

Inspector Daly testified to having arrested both the prisoners at different times, and to having found the gold itcheboos produced on the first prisoner.

Mr. Goodlake said he would remand the case until April the 20th, at 10.30 a.m.

The case of the Soldier of the 73rd Regiment, who made the rush at the shroff's table at the Great World Circus some time back, and managed to take about $32, was brought up to-day, but owing to the non-attendance of the prosecutor was remanded until Wednesday next. The case of the men, who were arrested for counterfeiting coin a short while ago, was also remanded until the same day.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony.

The following account of the actual revenue and expenditure of the colony for the year 1867, is published in the *Gazette* of Saturday:—

REVENUE.

Land Revenue		$217,036 40
Rents, exclusive of Lands		50,366.23
Licenses:—		
Spirit Retailers	$ 30,193.00	
Pawnbrokers	10,950.00	
Auctioneers	4,500.00	
Tenements for Emigrants	193 15	
Emigration Brokers	1,000.00	
Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys	1,050.00	
Opium Monopoly	84,500.00	
Boarding Houses	380.00	
Marriage	40.00	
Chinese Undertakers	50.00	
Money Changers	700.00	
Dealer in "Marine Stores" or "Old Metals"	285.00	
		133,743.15
Taxes:—		
Stamps	28 232 12	
Balance of Arrears of Police, Lighting, and Water Rates	3,367.88	
Amount collected on account of 1867	219,544.21	
		251,144.21
Postage		63,866.77
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts:—		
Fines	20,269 37	
Forfeitures	5,981.38	
Fees	4,470.53	
		30,721.28
Fees of Office:—		
On Cemetery Burials	1,039.55	
Licenses for Junks	14,104.00	
Passes for do.	9,005.50	
Registry of Boats	3,648.88	
Registry of Cargo Boats and Crews	1,401.73	
Registry of Hawkers	1,716.00	
Cargo Boats Certificates	219.00	
Registration of Householders	12,242.75	
Registration of Servants, &c.	1,988.75	
Official Signatures	67.00	
Registration of Deeds	1,720.00	
Shipping Seamen	8,107.00	
Examination of Masters, &c.	670.00	
Ship Surveys	25.00	
Colonial Registers	90.00	
Merchant Shipping Act	727.00	
Registry of Carriages, &c.	1,128.00	
Registration of Companies	808.56	
Storage of Gunpowder	4,981.04	
		63,349.76
Sale of Government Property		5 448.00
Mint		12,705.45
Reimbursements		18,821.47
Miscellaneous Receipts		3,353.66
Interest		307 24
Ordinance No. 12 of 1867		8,950.30
Total		$850,403.92

EXPENDITURE.

Establishment:—	
The Governor	$ 25,573.58
Colonial Secretary	22,675.10
Colonial Treasurer	19,016.74
Auditor-General	14,882.82
Clerk of Councils	1,073.00
Surveyor-General	25,838 10
Master of the Mint	42,074.37
Postmaster-General	21,547.52
Registrar-General	13,306.46
Harbor Master	29,907.73
Collector of Stamp Revenue	9,438.64
Chief Justice	32 272.43
Judge of Summary Jurisdiction Court	10,450.20
Registrar of Companies	252.00
Ecclesiastical	3,116.53
Educational	9,200.84
Medical	8,877.71
Police Magistrates	16,529.71
Police	114,027.96
Gaols	14,114.46
Total Establishments	428,831 99
Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities	13,842.50
Revenue Services, (Exclusive of Establishment)	1,948.57
Administration of Justice, (Exclusive of Establishment)	2,422.85
Charitable Allowances	369.00
Hospitals, (Exclusive of Establishment)	10,663.90
Police, (Exclusive of Establishment)	73,441.80
Gaols, (Exclusive of Establishment)	21,237.70
Mint, (Exclusive of Establishment)	15,766.88
Rent	9,485.52
Transport	3,053.72
Conveyance of Mails	8,427.68
Works and Buildings	74,842.06
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	36,019.41
Miscellaneous Services	5,620.58
Interest	1,608.72
Land and Houses Purchased	1,412.50
Special Expenses	26,192.40
Total	$730,916.82

Vessels Clearing for the United States.

The despatch from the Colonial-office, relative to vessels clearing for the United States, which we referred to yesterday, is as follows:—

DOWNING STREET, 6th February, 1868.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government have received, through Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, a copy of a Circular issued by the United States' Government respecting the necessity for Vessels bound for the United States being provided with full manifests of Cargo.

The Board of Trade have reprinted that Circular, a copy of which is enclosed, and have caused it to be distributed at the Ports in the United Kingdom, and I have to request that you will take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to the notice of persons interested in Shipping, in the Colony under your Government.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant.

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.,

(COPY.)

Circular No. 65.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D.C., *August 13th, 1867.*

To the CONSULAR OFFICERS of the UNITED STATES.

Your attention is called to the 25th Section of the Act entitled "An Act further to prevent Smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18th, 1866, which is as follows:

"SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That, on and after the first day of July next, the several provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, relating to manifests, shall apply as well to vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners as to vessels of the United States; and that the Secretary of State send copies of this section to all consular officers of the United States in foreign countries."

Your attention is also called to the fact that, by section 3 of chapter 42 of the laws of the second session of the 30th Congress, the section above quoted was amended by inserting the word "March" in place of the word "July" therein:

It will be seen that the law has already gone into effect, which places vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners upon the same footing as vessels owned by citizens of the United States, so far as the production of manifests is concerned.

You are, therefore, instructed to inform the masters of *all* vessels leaving your port for the United States, that they are required to produce manifests in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-three (23) of the Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799, a copy of which is hereto annexed. (Statutes at Large vol. i. p. 644.)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall have on board a manifest in writing, signed by such master or other person, containing the name or names of the port or ports, place or places, where the goods in such manifest or manifests mentioned shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places, within the United States, for which the same are respectively consigned or destined, particularly noting the goods, wares, and merchandise destined for each port or place respectively, and the name, description, and build of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof, the port or place to which such vessel belongs, with the name or names of each owner, according to the register of the same, together with the name of the master or other person having the charge or charge or command of such ship or vessel, and a just and particular account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise so laden or taken on board, whether in packages, or stowed loose, of any kind or nature whatsoever, together with the marks and numbers as marked on such package, and the number or quantity and description of the packages, in words at length, whether leaguer, butt, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, keg, case, case, bale, pack, truss, chest, box, bandbox, bundle, parcel, cask, or package, of any kind or sort, describing the same by its usual name or denomination, together with the name or names of the persons to whom the same are respectively consigned, agreeably to the bills of lading, signed for the same, unless when the said goods are consigned to order, when it shall be so expressed in the said manifest or manifests, together with the name or names of the several passengers on board the said ship or vessel, distinguishing whether cabin or steerage passengers, or both, with their baggage, specifying the number and description of packages belonging to each, respectively, together with an account of the remaining sea stores, if any; and a form of a manifest for goods and merchandise imported in a vessel of the United States shall be as follows, to wit:

"Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board of the [*here insert the denomination and name of the vessel*], whereof [*insert the master's name*] is master, which cargo was taken on board at [*here insert the port or ports, place or places, at which the cargo was laden*], burden tons, built at , and owned by of , in the State merchants at , [*inserting the tonnage, where built, by whom owned, and place or places of residence, as particularly detailed in the certificate of registry*] as per register granted at [*here insert the port or place*], the [*here insert the day of the month and year when granted*], and bound for [*here insert the name of the port or place where bound to.*]*

RETURNED CARGO.

"(If any articles of the outward cargo are back, they are to be detailed, specifying by whom shipped outward, and to whom consigned inward.)

"Return of passengers and packages belonging to them respectively. [*Here insert the names of the passengers, and whether cabin or steerage passengers, with the description and number of packages containing their baggage, or the tools or implements of a mechanical trade.*]

"VESSEL AND CABIN STORES.

"[*Here detail what are remaining.*] And if merchandise shall be imported, destined to be delivered in different districts or ports, the quantities and packages so destined to be delivered shall be inserted in successive order in the manifest as aforesaid, and all spirits, wines, and teas, constituting the whole or any part of the charge of any vessel, shall also be inserted in successive order, distinguishing the ports to which the same may be destined, and the kinds, qualities, and quantities thereof; and if merchandise shall be imported, by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, in vessels other than the United States, the manifest shall be of the form, and shall contain the particulars aforesaid; except that the said vessels shall be described in manner following, viz.:

"Report and manifest of the cargo laden on board the [*here insert the denomination and name of the vessel and the port to which she belongs*], whereof [*here insert the master's name and whether or not master during the voyage*], burden, [*here insert the nation where built*], bound to, [*here insert the port or ports of destination*], which cargo was taken on board at [*here insert the port or ports where laden.*]

* A blank form in seven columns for the particulars of the cargo follows here. The particulars required are: marks; number in figures; packages and contents; by whom shipped; to whom consigned, or if to order; place of consignees residence; ports of destination.

A Testimonial Extraordinary.

(From the "Daily Telegraph.")

One of the most usual curiosities brought home from Russia by merely passing travellers is the story that every Muscovite bride on her wedding-day presents her husband with a whip, which is henceforth hung, as an emblem of marital authority, at the bed-head; and it is added that the obedient spouse will sometimes make a formal complaint to the *starosta* of the village—on the principle, we suppose, of the Irishman's wife who "grew mouldy for want of a bating"—if her husband neglects to evince his affection by periodically chastising her. Persons who have actually resided in the dominions of the Czar, and are familiar with the manners of the Russian peasantry, are apt to scout the story as a mere figment; and a well-educated Russian must regard the tale in much the same fashion as an Englishman hears the statement that his countrymen are in the habit of selling their wives in Smithfield with halters round their necks, or as a Frenchman listens to the assertion that the ordinary diet of his nation consists of frogs and *soupe maigre*. For our own part, we are prepared to believe anything, however wild, absurd, and preposterous, after reading a circumstantial account of the presentation of a birch-rod to the Rev. Mr. Hornby, the new Head Master of Eton. The ceremony, we are told, took place at the opening of eleven o'clock school. The instrument of torture was tied up with blue ribands, and was offered to the Head Master by the "Captain" of the school, who made a few appropriate remarks. In a neat reply, Mr. Hornby expressed his wish that he might seldom be called upon to use the flattering testimonial—we mean the hangman's implement—and in affecting terms he referred to the excellent understanding which existed between the boys and his predecessor—an understanding which he hoped to continue. We are not told whether after this Mr. Hornby called for the "bill," and "flogged himself in," as a new incumbent "reads himself in;" but there is one other thing he might have done had he possessed an equal share of pluck and common sense. This is cold weather, and there is presumably a roaring fire kept in Eton school-room. The Head Master might have walked to the fire-place, thrust the birch between the bars of the grate, and, as the twigs consumed, avowed his firm determination never to disgrace his position as an English schoolmaster by subjecting his pupils to the discipline of thieves and slaves.

Have we gone too far in calling the scholastic rod a hangman's implement? Doubtless the advocates of "good old-fashioned discipline" account any deprecation of corporal punishment in schools confounded nonsense. But our reference to the hangman sprang from a little story told by a somewhat distinguished Englishman nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. "There was a cursed page," writes Lord Bacon, in his ninety-third Apophthegm, "that his master whipt naked, and when he had been whipt would not put on his clothes, and when his master bade him said, 'Take them, you, for they are the hangman's fee.'" In Lord Bacon's time everybody in England gave or received blows. Queen Elizabeth boxed Essex's ears, and cuffed her maids of honour. "Fathers and mothers," says Aubrey, in the days of their besom discipline, slashed their daughters when they were perfect women. College dons whipped their pupils when they came to take leave of them "with their sword by their side." The beadle lashed the wanton in Bridewell; the parish constable scourged the "ragrom man;" the pickpocket went howling through the streets at the cart's tail; masters cudgelled their servants; mistresses beat their maids; and schoolmasters were only so many masters of houses of correction. Good and enlightened men, such as Roger Ascham, had in the preceding age protested against the severity of scholastic discipline; but, alas, had not Horace protested as strongly, in immortal verse, fifteen hundred years before? and is the *plagosus Orbilius* an extinct animal among us in 1868? Ascham, indeed, had need to cry out; for it was in his time that Dean Colet, entertaining Erasmus at St. Paul's School, gave him, as a *bonne bouche*, after supper, the spectacle of a miserable little urchin mercilessly flagellated with birchen rods. We say that in Bacon's days everybody was beaten. We should remember, likewise, that those were the days in which we burnt witches, tortured unconvicted prisoners, hanged cut-purses, and mutilated our fellow-creatures because they were Roman Catholics. We have got rid of those barbarisms. We are proud of having got rid of them; we are never tired of boasting of their abolition; we ascribe their abrogation to the "progress of civilisation?" but how is it, if we have progressed so wonderfully, that in a noble educational foundation where our nobles, our future prelates, lawgivers, and statesmen are trained, we still—despite the ridicule and the reproaches of foreign nations—despite remonstrants among our own countrymen, from Ascham to Addison, from Steele to Canning—persist in retaining a barbarous and bestial punishment, dating from the darkest ages of cruelty and ignorance, when potentates had no idea of power save that it gave them the opportunity of robbing and murdering their subjects, and when pedagogues had no notion of education save that the mind of youth, like a walnut tree, must be quickened in its advance to maturity by diligent beatings?

We have no wish needlessly to disparage or to disturb time-honoured school customs. At one school the boys periodically dance a round and sing *dulce domum*; at a second, a pancake is annually tossed over a bar by the cook of the school; at a third, they used to hold a saturnalian revel once a year and pummel the monitors; at another they perform mystic ceremonies with a silver framed hour-glass. There may be much that is ridiculous in some of these observances, yet they do not militate against the noble and dignified status of a great public school. But that the chief preceptor of a magnificent college, where the flower of English youth receives its education—that one English gentleman should be presented by another with the lictor's fasces—is to keep a tradition of what was never becoming or delightful. In all ages the office of the executioner has been accounted infamous. The masters of our English public schools, men of high social position and of distinguished attainments, should adhere to the spirit of intellectual dignity. We are all proud that we have had an Arnold and that we have a Temple. But we are not proud of Dr. Busby, whom Sir Roger de Coverley, by an exquisite touch of satire, held to be "a very great man, because he whipped his grandfather." We look upon Busby now as a cruel and narrow minded pedant. The head mastership of a modern public school is—but it was not so in Busby's time—the stepping-stone to the highest dignities in the Church; but why should the stepping-stone be a flogging block? Even the old Jesuit tutors to the colleges of Charlemagne and Louis le Grand—even the old Lazarist Fathers who used to flog the naughty young French aristocracy by contract, did not wield the scourge themselves. They had hired lictors—*cuistres*—to do the brutal work. Within the last forty years many of the most illustrious of contemporary Frenchmen have been engaged in the business of public education; imagine a Guizot, a Villemain, a Cousin, a Renan receiving from his scholars a birch tied up with blue ribands!

If the use of the rod has, to a certain extent, declined in our public schools, the reform has been due to "the pressure from without;" and it is in dull defiance of that pressure—which cannot, however, be resisted much longer—that the practice, even in a modified shape, still constitutes part of public school discipline. The necessity for the suppression may have been systematically slurred over by the framers of the reports of the public schools commissions; noblemen, gentlemen, and divines who, as a rule, having been soundly flogged themselves in early youth, probably see no harm in the infliction of similar torture on the rising generation. Nevertheless, a generation has arisen determined to discountenance and ultimately to abolish the practice of flogging in schools. Already the system has been crippled. At Rugby, we believe, it is inflicted with the most extreme rarity—and there is no better school in England than Rugby. At Eton, at Harrow, and at Westminster its use is, we are told, unfrequent; and even at Eton, where ever since the days of old Tusser the birch has flourished like a green bay tree, we shall be glad to learn that the "bill" is not so gorged with diurnal victims as the monster once was. But the baneful practice must be abolished altogether. It is not a case in which the cry of "un-English" can be raised. There are not altogether five thousand boys educated in the aristocratic public schools of England; and it is only in the aristocratic and clerically-conducted academies that the birch prevails, or even lingers. The boys of the City of London School are not flogged. The Paulines are not birched. If flogging ever takes place at Merchant Taylors, it is the exception and not the rule. Any kind of corporal punishment is utterly unknown at King's College and at the University school in Gower-street. Will the advocates of the "old-fashioned system" have the hardihood to maintain that those institutions turn out worse scholars or worse citizens than Eton or Harrow? A middle-class school-master who flogs his boys loses his scholars; the national schoolboy is not flogged; the charity boy, the ragged schoolboy—unless there happens to be a zealous parson in the ascendant—is not scourged; the birch is even withheld from the little thief and the little vagrant in the reformatory or the industrial school, unless he has been guilty of a crime, or of an attempt to escape. Why on earth should the only English boy, habitually subject to a barbarous and shameful chastisement, be the patrician youth, the heir perhaps to a coronet and fifty thousand a year? We have left off flogging, say a few millions of English boys. In the name of common sense, why are we to continue thrashing the remaining five thousand with birches "tied up with blue ribands?" Will Mr. Lowe or Mr. Matthew Arnold help us out of the dilemma?

Sermons.

(From the "Imperial Review.")

We would not be understood as saying that all sermons are long, or that all preachers are prosy. Pulpit eloquence, it is true, is a thing of the past; the few exceptions to the contrary only serving to prove the rule. But between the long-winded solemnity of the veteran rector and the glib vacuity of the young curate there are many gradations of dulness and emptiness. Not that either rectors or curates are altogether free agents. The curate is under the thumb of the rector's wife, in the matter of sermons; and the rector himself is not altogether free from the control of a committee of his wife's female friends. Subject, however, to these influences, there is still considerable latitude allowed for individual predilections. Some affect brevity, on the principle, we suppose, that the least said the soonest mended. Such are:

"The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again; pronounce a text;
Cry—hem; and reading what they never wrote,
Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,
And with a well-bred whisper close the scene!"

Some are theatrical in manner, and solicit admiration by their personal appearance and gestures—

"First we stroke
An eyebrow; next compose a straggling lock;
Then with an air most gracefully performed
Fall back into our seat, extend an arm,
And lay it at its ease with gentle care,
With handkerchief in hand depending low."

What is commonly called the "pocket-handkerchief business," however, has of late years fallen somewhat into disrepute, partly because "literate persons" are unable to master the principles of the art, and partly because the tide of fashion has turned in favour of rich vestments, decorated altars, and Gregorian music. The young preacher has been put completely in the shade by the young Ritualist. Some again distrust their own capabilities of instructing their hearers, and have recourse to the learning to others. Some buy sermons in manuscript, and pass them off as their own. The trick is an old one, and has been tried in more trades than one.

"Carmina Paullus emit; recitat sua carmina Paullus
Nam quod emas, possis dicere jure tuum."

Others, with more honesty, acknowledge their indebtedness to the great masters of pulpit oratory, whose sermons they read. Unhappily, modern preachers are, as a rule, utterly unacquainted with the principles of elocution, and thus their laudable design of introducing their hearers to the works of the great divines is frustrated by the badness of their reading. Those who depend on their own resources are about equally divided as to the method of delivery. There are special merits and special defects in both extempore and written discourses. The former afford scope for the exercise of declamatory powers, if the preacher possesses any; the latter for the presentation of a connected and continuous argument, if the preacher is capable of arguing. But extempore preaching is apt to lead a man into frequent repetitions, and into the habit of substituting loose generalities for convincing reasoning. And written sermons lose much of their effect by the indolence of their composers in not committing them to memory, and by the inartistic—we might almost add, the incoherent way in which they are often read. Either style, however, is preferable to the hybrid system adopted by some persons, of sometimes trusting to memory and sometimes referring to notes. Between the two, the orator is sure to come ignominiously to the ground, and so ridiculous a plan has been deservedly satirized:

"Our rector—dear good man—determines
His flock shall well instructed be;
Therefore he writes out half his sermons,
And half he gives extempore.
But every Sunday (fate decreed it)
From January to December,
The half he writes he cannot read it,
The other half he can't remember."

That preaching has fallen into comparative neglect cannot, we think, be denied by any impartial observer. It is still adhered to as a custom, but it is too rarely felt as an influence. It is like a dead branch that still remains on the tree, but has ceased to bring forth leaves and fruit. Preaching, which is, in theory, the teaching of thousands by one man, must depend for its very existence on the capability of the teacher to teach, and on the trust of the listeners in their monitor. It is not likely that educated Englishmen, in the nineteenth century, will be swayed by the imperfectly pronounced utterances of "literate persons." The theology of an ordinary curate differs little from what it was in Cowper's day.

"Fallible man, the church-bred youth replies,
Is still found fallible, however wise;
And deferring judgment's serve but to declare,
That truth lies somewhere, if we know but where."

That virtue is virtuous and vice vicious; that it is as well, on the whole, to keep the ten commandments; that we should live at peace with our neighbours, distribute a decent proportion of our money in offices of charity, forbear to pry too anxiously into the inscrutable, and be mindful that death is the end of life, these things we may hear every Sunday morning through the length and breadth of the land. And is the spiritual growth of a nation to be fostered on such platitudes as these, when, as is too generally the case, they are set forth without vigour and without vitality? If preaching is once more to become a living influence, sermons must be characterized by greater intellectual force and freshness, and preachers must display more aptitude and greater earnestness than are normally to be met with.

Desertion and the Bounty System.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Nearly a year ago we called attention to the operation of the army bounty system, that system under which, by way of stimulating enlistment and supplementing the blandishments of the recruiting sergeant, we offer to every man who may come forward a bonus of money, the amount of which varies according to the exigencies of the moment—a bonus which is high in war time, low in times of peace; but which, high or low, is enormously prejudicial, as every officer of experience will testify, to the interests of the service. We were careful, too, to explain that, contrary to the common belief, the evils of the system are in an approximate inverse ratio to the amount offered. A large bounty, while it attracts many blackguards, will also attract a certain percentage of good men. But it is doubtful if a single respectable recruit is ever obtained by a bounty of £1. The men whom such a bounty does attract, are precisely the very men whom the army would be very much better without—the men who traffic in these petty pickings, whose military career is made up of desertions and re-enlistments, induced directly by the miserable shillings which each such desertion and re-enlistment brings to their pockets. To their pockets scarcely, since the money is no sooner handled than it is spent—spent in a few nights of riot and dissipation, spent in generating vice and in spreading contamination. This, we believe, is no exaggerated picture of the effects of the bounty system; it is a picture which falls even faintly to indicate all the evils of which that system is the parent. On a former occasion we pointed our argument on this subject by recounting the history of a man called Brennan, who enlisted five times and deserted four, before he was brought to justice. But Brennan was a mere bungler to a certain "John Smith" (with we know not how many aliases), who was lately tried at Woolwich by court-martial, and the record of whose desertions and re-enlistments now lies before us. Smith appears to have enlisted originally in the Royal Marines, from which corps he deserted in August, 1863. A week later he enlisted in the Royal Artillery, which regiment he honoured with his services for about five months. He deserted from the Royal Artillery on the 1st of February, 1867, and three days later he enlisted in the 23rd Regiment; which regiment, however, seems to have been little to his taste, for on the 20th of February he left it to re-enlist on the 28th of February in the Royal Artillery. This time he remained only a month in the Royal Artillery, having deserted again on the 25th of March. On the 1st of April he enlisted in the 60th Rifles, from which he deserted on the 10th of the same month. He once again joined the Marines on the 15th of April, to desert from it on the 10th of May. He next, on the 20th of May, enlisted in the 8th Hussars, from which he deserted on the 18th August. His next enlistment was in the 6th Dragoons on the 24th of August, and on the 1st of September he deserted from that regiment. "On revient toujours à ses premiers amours," and on the 16th of September Smith re-enlisted in the Royal Marines. This man enlisted nine times and deserted eight times. He thus pocketed in bounties £9, and in "free kits" (which he invariably made away with on each desertion), £35 19s. 0½d., making a total of £44 19s. 0½d. This sum represents the amount which, exclusive of the enlistment expenses, of pay and other incidental charges, the country had the privilege of paying for Mr. Smith's valuable services for a period of less than eighteen months. We present this little history to any member of Parliament who may feel inclined to call attention this session to the operation of the bounty system. We wish we could add our conviction that John Smith's case is unique. It is to be feared that there are many John Smiths in the army, in deed as well as in name; and it is such as John Smith for whom we are deliberately bidding so long as we dangle this bounty before the eyes of those "conscripts of hunger," as they have been called, or conscripts of crime, as it might more justly be rendered, who walk into our army merely to slip through its meshes as often as fortune favours them.

TAKING AN AVERAGE.—Some young fellows, of what M. de Pène would call the "world of sport," (writes the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent,) arrived in Paris from Monaco yesterday, and went duly to the *bal masqué*, leaving me to burn the midnight waxcandle. This morning they report that it was a little duller than usual. One party enjoyed themselves in their way. They went home in a cab to their hotel, about three hundred yards, and found they had to pay the "course," 2f 50c. Remonstrating, they were told that they might go "all over Paris" for the same fare; so they rehired the cab, and told the driver to take them "all over Paris as one course." They were last heard of near that Pantheon, which was, I believe, erected by "a grateful country to its great men."

The Messageries Imperiales Time T[illegible]

We have reason to believe that th[illegible] foundation resting on either fact or pr[illegible] with respect to a rumour which a cont[illegible] has disseminated as to the intention of th[illegible] sageries Imperiales to alter their ti[illegible] As matters will hereafter work, the d[illegible] the dispatch of the French boats wil[illegible] sionally fall on days so near the cont[illegible] of the Peninsular and Oriental ves[illegible] render the course of post inconvenienc[illegible] noying—but until this inconvenience [illegible] noyance shall have been actually felt, [illegible] no hope of a remedy being applied. [illegible] sageries Imperiales may be induced to [illegible] a packet from Marseilles on a fixed [illegible] fourth week instead of a fixed day of the [illegible] as at present—provided the French Gov[illegible] will allow the additional service in th[illegible] of thirteen steamers per annum instea[illegible] to be added to the mileage in the exi[illegible] tract. This the French Government, [illegible] induced to do if the British Governme[illegible] to initiate suitable proposals—but it [illegible] borne in mind that in so far as the con[illegible] of mails to India is concerned, th[illegible] steamers are not available to the British [illegible] ment, because they do not ply to [illegible] whither the Calcutta and Madras m[illegible] now be sent. The contract with the P[illegible] and Oriental Company provides a ma[illegible] alternate Friday for China and Jap[illegible] communication the British Government [illegible] tainly deem sufficient, and are, the[illegible] likely to initiate any steps to augmen[illegible] He must, indeed, be either inexper[illegible] credulous, or imaginative, who woul[illegible] there is any chance or hope of the M[illegible] Imperiales running two boats per [illegible] one every alternate fortnight, inste[illegible] month, as at present. Bombay being [illegible] postal communication with the East [illegible] geries Imperiales cannot pretend to com[illegible] the Peninsular and Oriental Comp[illegible] carriers unless they decide on maki[illegible] a terminus for a main and a branch li[illegible] all the Emperor Napoleon's kind[illegible] towards England, we hardly think he [illegible] a great outlay, provide us with a [illegible] communication to India; especially, [illegible] he would be suspected, and doubtless [illegible] of sinister designs. Besides, the F[illegible] object in subsidising the Messager[illegible] periales being to develop French [illegible] in Cambodia, and to augment [illegible] influence in China and Japan, the [illegible] the steamers at Bombay would be a[illegible] from the intention, and is simply [illegible] We suppose the idea of the Messag[illegible] periales running two boats per mon[illegible] line which has not traffic for one [illegible] be seriously entertained.—*London [illegible] Herald.*

A good story of an American Re[illegible] bitterness of heart towards Mr. Johnso[illegible] about. The legend goes that our ne[illegible] sador, Mr. Thornton, before his dep[illegible] the States, having praised Mr. Johns[illegible] ness to the Yankee, who evidently di[illegible] it, lowered his tone, and said, "We[illegible] rate, you must admit that he is a [illegible] self made man," to which the Yank[illegible] with a grave piety that was almost [illegible] hope so, indeed, for it would relie[illegible] mighty of an awful responsibility."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE QUEEN'[illegible] I intended to enjoy the luxury of c[illegible] Queen's work to-day, having bef[illegible] volumes recently published by Quee[illegible] I said to myself, that I should be m[illegible] once respectful and indulgent. [illegible] could be severe in presence of so muc[illegible] and so much frankness? Never wer[illegible] truly "livres de bonne foi"—to use [illegible] sion of Montaigne. One must pu[illegible] reticences—one must have a pitiless [illegible] mary justice—not to be disarmed by [illegible] there is so much of the woman and [illegible] the writer. There is much to be sa[illegible] narrations of a Queen, to her peo[illegible] and touching disclosures which [illegible] mockers to smile, but which will on[illegible] move the artless.—*Debats.*

WORKING THE POPULAR ALARM[illegible] lowing paragraph in the *Times* sho[illegible] paragraph writers tried to make m[illegible] Mr. Speke's disappearance. A c[illegible] temporary copies a sensational para[illegible] the *Manchester Guardian*, which [illegible] throw some light on the mysterious [illegible] ance of Mr. Speke. It states th[illegible] searches made by the police for [illegible] strange discovery has been made [illegible] dated house in one of the slums of [illegible] In a kitchen was found a chopping [illegible] fast to the floor, of the kind that h[illegible] narily use. No ostensible purpose [illegible] signed for it in such a situation; [illegible] nary force was sufficient to move [illegible] dent one of the police touched a sp[illegible] top (found to be a lid) flew open, [illegible] discovered that the sham block w[illegible] hollow, but that it communicated w[illegible] sewer." In the present state of [illegible] occasioned by the disappearance [illegible] Mr. Speke, but of several other p[illegible] terrible inventions of chopping bl[illegible] nicating with main sewers migh[illegible] panic. To any one, indeed, know[illegible] of main sewers the story would c[illegible] contradiction on its very face. T[illegible] are not acquainted with such co[illegible] may be necessary to say that the [illegible] question has not an atom of [illegible] foundation.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO CO[illegible] —*The Times'* correspondent in A[illegible] relates the melancholy death of Co[illegible] "I found Sennfe on my arrival fo[illegible] tragedy, which has cast a gloom [illegible] camp. One of the most popular [illegible] officers attached to the Abys[illegible] Colonel Dunn, of the 33rd Regim[illegible] days before, accidentally shot. [illegible] gone out with his rifle after [illegible] the account of his native serv[illegible] only person with him when [illegible] pened, it seems that as he was [illegible] over a ditch to get some w[illegible] suddenly went off, and lodged the [illegible] his left side. His death must [illegible] taneous. He was just able to [illegible] doctor," and then dropped d[illegible] an officer of the same rank in [illegible] loss would have been more sev[illegible] the whole army has sustained [illegible] the death of Colonel Dunn [illegible] youngest colonel in it, an [illegible] already given sufficient prom[illegible] to justify the belief, of hi[illegible] highest military appointment [illegible] reach. In the ever-memorable [illegible] Six Hundred at Balaklava he w[illegible] Cross, having it conferred up[illegible] unanimous vote of the comra[illegible] gallant bearing in the peril [illegible] with him; and partly in c[illegible] achievement, but on account of [illegible] share which he took in raising [illegible] in Canada, when the Indian Ju[illegible] he obtained his promotion so ea[illegible] strict disciplinarian, he was [illegible] his soldiers and all under [illegible] with him when the accident o[illegible] a race which rarely allows it[illegible] into the outward display of any [illegible] —was so overcome, that in [illegible] grief, he broke to pieces the rifle [illegible] his master, and even those wh[illegible] Colonel Dunn well enough t[illegible] good qualities, cannot but [illegible] regret at the thought that a [illegible] in the prime of manhood, and [illegible] of distinction just dawning, u[illegible] have died so ingloriously a de[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTE[illegible]

Hongkong, Mond[illegible]

Notwithstanding the [illegible] some speculators, who seldo[illegible] single consignment of op[illegible] market by simultaneous pu[illegible] losing prices, the rates a[illegible] a good native demand, hav[illegible] upon Saturday's quotations. [illegible] business, estimated at over [illegible] done in Bengal Drug to-day [illegible] $649½ to $651. Benares at [illegible] Patna has commanded an a[illegible] a chest upon the new d[illegible] been effected at $665 [illegible] a very small stock [illegible] one or two parties, and [illegible] Malwa has changed hands at [illegible] Drug, and without any [illegible] on three weeks' credit to [illegible] cash terms it can be obtain[illegible] The present ruling rates ar[illegible] cash, but large holders appe[illegible] firm; New Benares, $655 [illegible] more sellers than buyers at p[illegible] and Benares may be quo[illegible] Malwa, $680 to $685, a [illegible] 4th sales Drug, on three w[illegible]

the tide of fashion has turned in favour of rich vestments, decorated altars, and Gregorian music. The young preacher has been put completely in the shade by the young Ritualist. Some again distrust their own capabilities of instructing their hearers, and have recourse to the learning to others. Some buy sermons in manuscript, and pass them off as their own. The trick is an old one, and has been tried in more trades than one.

"Carmina Paullus emit; recitat sua carmina Paullus;
Nam quod emas, possis dicere jure tuum."

Others, with more honesty, acknowledge their indebtedness to the great masters of pulpit oratory, whose sermons they read. Unhappily, modern preachers are, as a rule, utterly unacquainted with the principles of elocution, and thus their laudable design of introducing their hearers to the works of the great divines is frustrated by the badness of their reading. Those who depend on their own resources are about equally divided as to the method of delivery. There are special merits and special defects in both extempore and written discourses. The former afford scope for the exercise of declamatory powers, if the preacher possesses any; the latter for the presentation of a connected and continuous argument, if the preacher is capable of arguing. But extempore preaching is apt to lead a man into frequent repetitions, and into the habit of substituting loose generalities for convincing reasoning. And written sermons lose much of their effect by the indolence of their composers in not committing them to memory, and by the inartistic—we might almost add, the incoherent way in which they are often read. Either style, however, is preferable to the hybrid system adopted by some persons, of sometimes trusting to memory and sometimes referring to notes. Between the two, the orator is sure to come ignominiously to the ground, and so ridiculous a plan has been deservedly satirized:—

"Our rector—dear good man—determines
His flock shall well instructed be;
Therefore he writes out half his sermons,
And half he gives extempore.
But every Sunday (fate decreed it)
From January to December,
The half he writes he cannot read it,
The other half he can't remember."

That preaching has fallen into comparative neglect cannot, we think, be denied by any impartial observer. It is still adhered to as a custom, but it is too rarely felt as an influence. It is like a dead branch that still remains on the tree, but has ceased to bring forth leaves and fruit. Preaching, which is, in theory, the teaching of thousands by one man, must depend for its very existence on the capability of the teacher to teach, and on the trust of the listeners in their monitor. It is not likely that educated Englishmen, in the nineteenth century, will be swayed by the imperfectly pronounced utterances of "literate persons." The theology of an ordinary curate differs little from what it was in Cowper's day.

"Fallible man, the church-bred youth replies,
Is still found fallible, however wise;
And deferring judgment serve but to declare,
That truth lies somewhere, if we know but where."

That virtue is virtuous and vice vicious; that it is as well, on the whole, to keep the ten commandments; that we should live at peace with our neighbours, distribute a decent proportion of our money in offices of charity, forbear to pry too anxiously into the inscrutable, and be mindful that death is the end of life, these things we may hear every Sunday morning through the length and breadth of the land. And is the spiritual growth of a nation to be fostered on such platitudes as these, when, as is too generally the case, they are set forth without vigour and without vitality? If preaching is once more to become a living influence, sermons must be characterized by greater intellectual force and freshness, and preachers must display more aptitude and greater earnestness than are now usually to be met with.

Desertion and the Bounty System.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Nearly a year ago we called attention to the operation of the army bounty system, that system under which, by way of stimulating enlistment and supplementing the blandishments of the recruiting sergeant, we offer to every man who may come forward a bonus of money, the amount of which varies according to the exigencies of the moment—a bonus which is high in war time, low in times of peace; but which, high or low, is enormously prejudicial, as every officer of experience will testify, to the interests of the service. We were careful, too, to explain that, contrary to the common belief, the evils of the system are in an approximate inverse ratio to the amount offered. A large bounty, while it attracts many blackguards, will also attract a certain percentage of good men. But it is doubtful if a single respectable recruit is ever obtained by a bounty of £1. The men whom such a bounty does attract are precisely the very men whom the army would be very much better without—the men who traffic in these petty pickings, whose military career is made up of desertions and re-enlistments, induced directly by the miserable shillings which each such desertion and re-enlistment brings to their pockets. To their pockets scarcely, since the money is no sooner handled than it is spent—spent in a few nights of riot and dissipation, spent in generating vice and in spreading contamination. This, we believe, is no exaggerated picture of the effects of the bounty system; it is a picture which fails even faintly to indicate all the evils of which that system is the parent. On a former occasion we pointed our argument on this subject by recounting the history of a man called Brennan, who enlisted five times and deserted four, before he was brought to justice. But Brennan was a mere bungler to a certain "John Smith" (with we know not how many aliases), who was lately tried at Woolwich by court-martial, and the record of whose desertions and re-enlistments now lies before us. Smith appears to have enlisted originally in the Royal Marines, from which corps he deserted in August, 1866. A week later he enlisted in the Royal Artillery, which regiment he honoured with his services for about five months. He deserted from the Royal Artillery on the 1st of February, 1867, and three days later he enlisted in the 23rd Regiment, which regiment, however, seems to have been little to his taste, for on the 20th of February he left it to re-enlist on the 28th of February in the Royal Artillery. This time he remained only a month in the Royal Artillery, having deserted again on the 25th of March. On the 1st of April he enlisted in the 60th Rifles, from which he deserted on the 10th of the same month. He once again joined the Marines on the 15th of April, to desert from it on the 10th of May. He next, on the 20th of May, enlisted in the 8th Hussars, from which he deserted on the 18th August. His next enlistment was in the 6th Dragoons on the 24th of August, and on the 1st of September he deserted from that regiment. "On revient toujours à ses premiers amours," and on the 10th of September Smith re-enlisted in the Royal Marines. This man enlisted nine times and deserted eight times. He thus pocketed in bounties £9, and in "free kits" (which he invariably made away with on each desertion), £35 10s. 0½d., making a total of £44 10s. 6½d. This sum represents the amount which, exclusive of the enlistment expenses, of pay and other incidental charges, the country had the privilege of paying for Mr. Smith's valuable services for a period of less than eighteen months. We present this little history to any member of Parliament who may feel inclined to call attention this session to the operation of the bounty system. We wish we could add our conviction that John Smith's case is unique. It is to be feared that there are many John Smiths in the army, in deed as well as in name; and it is such as John Smith for whom we are deliberately baiting so long as we dangle this bounty before the eyes of those "conscripts of hunger," as they have been called, or conscripts of crime, as it might more justly be rendered, who walk into our net merely to slip through its meshes as often as fortune favours them.

TAKING AN AVERAGE.—Some young fellows, of what M. de Pène would call the "world of sport," (writes the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent,) arrived in Paris from Monaco yesterday, and went duly to the *bal masqué*, leaving me to burn the midnight waxcandle. This morning they report that it was a little duller than usual. One party enjoyed themselves in their way. They went home in a cab to their hotel, about three hundred yards, and found they had to pay the "course," 2f 50c. Remonstrating, they were told that they might go "all over Paris" for the same fare; so they re-hired the cab, and told the driver to take them "all over Paris as one course." They were last heard of near that Pantheon, which was, I believe, erected by "a grateful country to its great men."

The Messageries Imperiales Time Table.

We have reason to believe that there is no foundation resting on either fact or probability with respect to a rumour which a contemporary has disseminated as to the intention of the Messageries Imperiales to alter their time-table. As matters will hereafter work, the dates of the dispatch of the French boats will occasionally fall on days so near the contract time of the Peninsular and Oriental vessels as to render the course of post inconvenient and annoying—but until this inconvenience and annoyance shall have been actually felt, there is no hope of a remedy being applied. The Messageries Imperiales may be induced to dispatch a packet from Marseilles on a fixed day every fourth week instead of a fixed day of the month, as at present—provided the French Government will allow the additional service in the dispatch of thirteen steamers per annum instead of twelve to be added to the mileage in the existing contract. This the French Government might be induced to do if the British Government were to initiate suitable proposals—but it must be borne in mind that in so far as the conveyance of mails to India is concerned, the French steamers are not available to the British Government, because they do not ply to Bombay, whither the Calcutta and Madras mails must now be sent. The contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company provides a mail every alternate Friday for China and Japan, which communication the British Government will certainly deem sufficient, and are, therefore, not likely to initiate any steps to augment.

He must, indeed, be either inexperienced or credulous, or imaginative, who would suppose there is any chance or hope of the Messageries Imperiales running two boats per month, or one every alternate fortnight, instead of one a month, as at present. Bombay being the focus of postal communication with the East, the Messageries Imperiales cannot pretend to compete with the Peninsular and Oriental Company as mail carriers unless they decide on making Bombay a terminus for a main and a branch line. With all the Emperor Napoleon's kindly feelings towards England, we hardly think he would, at a great outlay, provide us with a bi-monthly communication to India, especially as, if he did, he would be suspected, and doubtless accused, of sinister designs. Besides, the Emperor's object in subsidising the Messageries Imperiales being to develop French resources in Cambodia, and to augment French influence in China and Japan, the calling of the steamers at Bombay would be a deviation from the intention, and is simply ridiculous. We suppose the idea of the Messageries Imperiales running two boats per month on the line which has not traffic for one, can hardly be seriously entertained.—*London and China Herald.*

A GOOD story of an American Republican's bitterness of heart towards Mr. Johnson is going about. The legend goes that our new Ambassador, Mr. Thornton, before his departure for the States, having praised Mr. Johnson's firmness to the Yankee, who evidently did not see it, lowered his tone, and said, "Well, at any rate, you must admit that he is a completely self made man;" to which the Yankee replied, with a grave piety that was almost fervent, "I hope so, indeed, for it would relieve the Almighty of an awful responsibility."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—I intended to enjoy the luxury of criticising a Queen's work to-day, having before me the two volumes recently published by Queen Victoria. I said to myself that I should be merciful—at once respectful and indulgent. Who, indeed, could be severe in presence of so much sincerity and so much frankness? Never were books so truly "livres de bonne foi"—to use the expression of Montaigne. One must possess great rudeness—one must have a pitiless idea of literary justice—not to be disarmed by works where there is so much of the woman and so little of the writer. There is much to be said of these narrations of a Queen to her people; simple and touching disclosures which may cause mockers to smile, but which will captivate and move the artless.—*Debats.*

WORKING THE POPULAR ALARM.—The following paragraph in the *Times* shows how the paragraph writers tried to make capital out of Mr. Speke's disappearance. An evening contemporary copies a sensational paragraph from the *Manchester Guardian*, which professes to throw some light on the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Speke. It states that in "the searches made by the police for Mr. Speke a strange discovery has been made in a dilapidated house in one of the slums of Westminster. In a kitchen was found a chopping-block, made fast to the floor, of the kind that butchers ordinarily use. No ostensible purpose could be assigned for it in such a situation; and no ordinary force was sufficient to move it. By accident one of the police touched a spring, and the top (found to be a lid) flew open, and it was discovered that the sham block was not only hollow, but that it communicated with the main sewer." In the present state of public alarm occasioned by the disappearance, not only of Mr. Speke, but of several other persons, such terrible inventions of chopping blocks communicating with main sewers might produce a panic. To any one, indeed, knowing anything of main sewers the story would carry its own contradiction on its very face. To those who are not acquainted with such constructions it may be necessary to say that the paragraph in question has not an atom of truth for its foundation.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO COLONEL DUNN.—The *Times'* correspondent in Abyssinia thus relates the melancholy death of Colonel Dunn:—"I found Senafe on my arrival full of a terrible tragedy which has cast a gloom over all the camp. One of the most popular and promising officers attached to the Abyssinian force, Colonel Dunn, of the 33rd Regiment, had, two days before, accidentally shot himself. He had gone out with his rifle after game, and from the account of his native servant, who was the only person with him when the accident happened, it seems that as he was stooping forward over a ditch to get some water, both barrels suddenly went off, and lodged their contents in his left side. His death must have been instantaneous. He was just able to say 'Run for a doctor,' and then dropped dead. There is not an officer of the same rank in this force whose loss would have been more severely felt. Indeed, the whole army has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Colonel Dunn. He was the youngest colonel in it, and his career had already given sufficient promise of distinction to justify the belief of his friends that the highest military appointments were within his reach. In the ever-memorable charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava he won the Victoria Cross, having it conferred upon him by the unanimous vote of the comrades who saw his gallant bearing in the peril which they shared with him; and partly in consequence of this achievement, but more as a reward for the great share which he took in raising the 100th Regiment in Canada, when the Indian Mutiny broke out, he obtained his promotion so early. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was greatly beloved by his soldiers and all under him. The servant with him when the accident occurred—one of a race which rarely allows itself to be betrayed into the outward display of any violent emotion—was so overcome that in the first frenzy of grief, he broke to pieces the rifle which had killed his master, and even those who did not know Colonel Dunn well enough to appreciate his good qualities, cannot but feel a keen pang of regret at the thought that so gallant a soldier, in the prime of manhood, and with fresh hopes of distinction just dawning upon him, should have died so inglorious a death."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Monday Evening.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of some speculators, who seldom, if ever, receive a single consignment of opium, to bear the market by simultaneous purchases and sales at losing prices, the rates under the influence of a good native demand, have further improved upon Saturday's quotations. A fair amount of business, estimated at over 150 chests, has been done in Bengal Drug to-day. New Patna at $648½ to $651½. Benares at $635 to $640. Old Patna has commanded an advance of about $15 a chest upon the new drug, and sales have been effected at $665 a chest, owing to a very small stock in the hands of one or two parties, and under limits. Malwa has changed hands at $685 first-class Drug, and without any reduction in weight, on three weeks' credit to the natives, but upon cash terms it can be obtained a little cheaper. The present ruling rates are—New Patna, $650, cash, but large holders appear to be somewhat firm; New Benares, $635 to $640, heavy, with more sellers than buyers at present; Old Patna and Benares may be quoted $665 to $670; Malwa, $680 to $685, according to quality; 4th sales Drug, on three weeks' time to arrive, $652½ to $655, with few or no good sellers at these rates.

General Trade continues very slack, and with the exception of considerable activity for Raw Cotton the markets appear to be quite at a stand still. This staple the natives are just at present buying with great avidity, and prices for average have advanced fully half a dollar per bale within the last two days. For the best Bombay staple $21 has been asked to-day, and as high as $19.50, paid for a parcel that a short time since was offered at $18.75. Transactions reported to-day, include 815 bales Bombay at $17.80 to $19.50, 1,125 bales Bengal at $16 to $18, and 200 bales Rangoon at $17.75. A parcel of 635 bales sea damaged Bengal Staple, ex *Merchantman*, and offered a short time since at auction, but withdrawn, was placed on Saturday by private sale at $12.50 gross weight. There are anxious inquiries for Lead, but only few sellers and few holders of this article; a parcel of 730 piculs W.B. mark was placed to-day at $9, and a small parcel of L. B. at 8.75, this latter brand, however, is the favorite just at present, on account of the size of the pigs, which gives some advantage in paying duties. There is nothing to report in the other departments of trade, and nothing doing.

SALES ON APRIL 11TH, 1868.
As reported by Chinese.

Pearl Barley, 30 bags, at Tls. 3.4.0., by Man-shing to Macao merchant.
Cuttlefish, 20 piculs, at $13.70, by Kwong-hung-chun by retail.
Rhubarb, 20 piculs, at $8.00, by Kwong-hung-chim to travelling merchant.
Yellow Wax, 4 piculs, at $37.00, by Man-shing to Canton merchant.
White Sugar, 485 bags, at $5.90, by Wo-lee-yue to Shanghai merchant.
Drills, 200 pieces, at $2.80, by Wo-lee-yue by retail.
Foreign Cotton, 202 bales, at $17.75 by Shaik Dawood & Co. to Man-shing.
Foreign Cotton, 101 bales, at $17.00, by Edul-jee & Co. to Kwong-hong.
Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $19.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.
Ginseng, 2 cases, at $140.00, by Fook-mow-loong to Chinchow merchant.
Cocoa Nuts, 100 packages, at $3.00, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.
Wheat Flour, 200 bags, at $1.57, by Ying-kee to travelling merchant.
Dried Persimons, 50 bales, at Tls. 4.9.5., by Ying-kee to Fat-shan merchant.
Rattan Mats, 20 rolls, at $6.00, by Shun-chun-shing to Chinchow merchant.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.
Hongkong, April 13th.

OPIUM.—Patna, Cash, new, $647½; old, $657½, sales.
Benares, Cash, new, $637½; old, $667½, scarce.
Malwa, Cash, $675 to $685, sales.
On time, Patna, new, $650, enquired.
4th Sales Patna, new, $655, firm.
COTTON.—Japan, none; Ningpo, none; Shanghai, &c., none; Bengal, $15 to $21; Bombay, $16 to $22, sales.
RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.50 to $2, sales.
EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, 219 Rs., quoted. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 217 Rs., quoted. On London at 6 months sight, 4/5½, offered.
GOLD LEAF.—$24.25, quoted.
SYCEE.—10 per cent. premium; Bar Silver 11½ per cent. premium, quoted.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 15 per cent. premium old, 3 per cent. premium new, quoted.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares, 15 per cent. premium, old, 7 per cent. premium new, quoted.
Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares.—$40 per Share (£10), quoted.
Union Dock Company's Shares.—20 per cent. discount, quoted.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Co.'s Shares.—Par, quoted.
China Traders' Insurance Co.'s Shares.—$145 per share premium, quoted.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"FORMOSA,"
will leave for the above places at 8 A.M. TO-MORROW the 15th instant.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1868. [2d 709

STEAM TO
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
will leave for the above places about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail, due here on 15th instant.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1868. [695

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE British Barque
"DAYSPRING,"
393 Tons Register, Captain Middleton, will have early dispatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
2id 692 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"SANTA ANA,"
Gavito, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 607 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British ship
"ELIZA,"
1,378 Tons Register, Sedgley, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
tf 587 Hongkong, 26th March, 1868.

NOW READY
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1867. Price $10
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
THE above HOTEL is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.
Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.
N.B.—The Public Bar was opened on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
468 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

NOW READY.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$2.00
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.50
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.
The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $3 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $6 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.
tf 2310 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, object of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
Daily Press Office.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
STAR BRAND,
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN AND ROCHUSSEN,
23, *Abchurch Lane,*
1y 2975 LONDON. [Dec 22

Vessels Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Sedgley	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Dayspring	Middleton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI, &c	Douglas (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS OUTFITTERS, AND LACEMEN,
Have now some special novelties in
WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
FRILLED SKIRTS,
LAPPETTS, TIES, CAMBRIC SETS,
AND
LACE GOODS.
A large selection of
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.
The Silk and Dress Departments comprise a variety of
GLACES, POULTS, POPLINS, FOULLARDS, AND FANCY STUFFS,
which in quality and style are unsurpassed in the East.
The Evening Department is replete with the richest
GAUZE-DE-CHAMBREYS,
GRENADINES,
TARLETAN AND BROCHE ROBES,
PEPLUM SHAWLS
AND
OPERA CLOAKS.
LADIES' AND JUVENILE UNDER-CLOTHING,
CORSETS, CRINOLINES,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND PELISSES.
The MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ROOMS, being under the management of Two EXPERIENCED West End Assistants, every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE and TASTE.
tf 261 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
Have just received a choice Assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ex Mail Steamer.
The leading Fashions in trimmed
BONNETS AND HATS,
From Paris and London.
A Select Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Every size in
WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES,
In their usual well-known makes.
tf 262 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, ADOLPHE COLLIN'S and E. JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Vinicole.
CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.
Do. HAUT BAGES.
Do. L. ESPARCE DUROC.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTEL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.
BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.
BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.
Also,
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2898 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1408 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex P. M. S. S. *China.*
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in boxes of 50 each,
HENRY CLAY FLOR FINA,
FLOR DE MATA Y GARCIA
Regalia de la Reyna.
At very moderate prices.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 362 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS, No. 2.
do. do. CHEROOTS, No. 2.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 363 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 59 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

HOSTETTER, SMITH AND DEAN.
IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
ACIDS, DYE STUFFS,
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Pacific Depot for
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.
3m 100 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
MARTELL'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
DUFF AND GORDON'S Pale SHERRY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
BYASS Old PORT, in 1 Dozen Cases.
BASS'S PALE, in Quarts. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
BASS'S PALE, in Pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
BARCLAY'S PORTER, in Pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
A few Cases of really superior Dinner SHERRY, shipped by F. W. COSENS & Co.
&c., &c., &c.
RAY & Co.
645 Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT
AND
TREE SEEDS,
Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, &c.,
No. 317, WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.
3m 102 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

LEATHER AND SADDLES.
OF every description, suitable for the Chinese Market,
For Sale in quantities to suit, by
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
San Francisco,
California.
3m 101 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

For Sale.

EX FRENCH MAIL *CAMBODGE.*
ALEX. BOYER has received a large Assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS.
LADIES' BONNETS.
French Printed MUSLINS, 25 and 30 cents per yard.
Plain and Fancy Black GRENADINES, for Dresses.
Black MERINOS and PARAMATTAS.
LLAMAS, in all Colours.
White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
LADIES' Polonais BOOTS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Gauze UNDER SHIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S Linen COLLARS.
UMBRELLAS.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
CHRISTY'S SILK HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
tf 462 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MISS ROSE has received ex *Chassee*, and late English Mail, a large and well selected Assortment of:—
Ladies BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, Peplum BELTS, &c., &c.
Lace SHAWLS, Velvet and Silk MANTLES.
Moire Antique, Silk, and Fancy DRESSES.
Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, BOOTS, &c., &c.
Masonic APRONS, Ribbon, Tassels, &c.
All the newest designs in Christy's HATS.
Drab, Shell, Soft and Hard CROWN FELTS.
Glengarry, Balmoral and Alma CAPS.
Children's Ditto in Cloth and Velvet.
WELLINGTON STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH).
tf 309 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals, direct from France.
250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from Nice.
200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH NUILLY PRAT.
50 Cases ABSYNTH, NUILLY PRAT.
25 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.
50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.
An Invoice of the well-known French DUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.
French CHOCOLATE, Plain.
Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.
GELATINE, in Packages to suit.
Finest Mexican VANILA BEANS, in Tins.
ANCHOVIES in Bottle, COD ROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelotte*; and a large assortment of every description of French PATEES TRUFFEES, MEATS, SAUSAGES, FISH, VEGETABLES, &c.
Also,
ROUSSILLION WINE, in Cask.
BANDOL WINE, in Cask.
NARBONNE WINE in Cask.
CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LA ROSE, LATOUR, MARGEAUX, ST. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.
Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half-Pints. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2764 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR
At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2765 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
500 CASES Genuine Schiedam GIN, mark *N S B D.*
50 Cases *AVH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2766 Hongkong, 29th November 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Southern Cross* and other late arrivals.
BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY & Co.'s STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BASS'S ALE, in Draught.
BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.
SHERRIES, PORT, HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER-WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c., &c. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2768 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Prime Gruyere do.
Prime California BUTTER.
100 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2983 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.
ALMONDS, in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS, in Tins and Bottles.
ELEME FIGS, in Tins.
PRUNES, in Bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSE BREASTS.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2984 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Chinaman, Avon, Fiery Cross* and others.
AT
FAWCETT & Co.'s.
BUTTER, in Kegs, Jars, and FRESH ditto, in 1 lb. Tins.
BRISTOL TRIPE, in Jars.
SALMON, in Kits, HERRINGS, in ditto.
CHEESE, Cheddar and Edam (round).
COD ROES, in 1 lb. Tins;
FRESH HERRINGS, in 2 lbs. Tins.
Leadenhall OX-TONGUES, in Kegs.
PRESERVED MEATS.
Bologna and Cambridge SAUSAGES.
GREEN PEAS, in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins.
Soluble COCOA.
COCOA and MILK. MUSHROOMS.
Mixed and other SPICES.
SWISS MILK, LOAF SUGAR,
ASSORTED SAUCES,
PICKLES, JAMS, TART FRUITS,
ANCHOVIES, YORK HAMS, &c., &c.
Also,
BASS'S PALE ALE, in Pints, Quarts, and in Wood.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
LONDON PORTER, in ditto ditto.
HENNESSY'S PALE BRANDY, in bottle and on draught.
Superior Old PORT, and Pale SHERRY.
And,
Dinner Services, Dessert ditto, Chamber Sets, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Mugs and Basins, Pie-dishes, Pudding Basins, Frying Pans, Sauce-pans and Teakettles, Knife Boards, Telescopes, Corks, Bottling Taps, Key ditto, Sausage Machines, Hand Cuffs, Leg Cuffs, Coffee Mills, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Scissors, Assortment of Locks, Soft Soap, Yellow ditto, Indigo Blue, Rigging and Pump Leather, Copper Tacks and Dumps and Burrs, Wooden Taps, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, and a large variety of other goods.
An Inspection is respectfully solicited.
tf 486 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW Metal, 16 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.
tf 2758 Hongkong, 8th November, 1868.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, with Plain and Canopy Tops, in variety of Colours.
RAY & Co.
tf 416 Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

ONE COPY of each of the following WORKS may be had by applying at the *Daily Press* Office:—

Epitome of Allison's History of England	$2.00
Crawford's Descriptive Beauty of Indian Islands	4.50
Index Geographica	5.00
Commercial Products of Vegetable Kingdom	5.00

For Sale.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN
HAVE just received, ex French Mail, a new Assortment of
READY MADE GOODS,
OF
ANGOLA, TWEED, FLANNEL, &c.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK DRAWERS AND UNDER VESTS.
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE.
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS,
with Linen fronts
COLLARS AND NECKTIES.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
SANGSTER'S UMBRELLAS.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
ANGOLAS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, FLANNELS, DRILLS AND VESTINGS,
in the piece.
And still continue to sell off the remaining Stock of last Season's
READY MADE CLOTHES,
AT
COST PRICE!!
M. and C. are now prepared to execute all orders connected with this department, with punctuality and dispatch.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road,
tf 654 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Have by late arrivals, ex *Series* and *Golden Spur*, completed their
NEW SUMMER STOCK.
READY-MADE
LINEN TROUSERS, VESTS, & JACKETS.
MERINO TROUSERS, VESTS, AND COATS.
ALPACA, VESTS, AND COATS.
WHITE PIQUE VESTS,
of different patterns.
MERINO DRESS COATS.
LIGHT SUITS,
SINGLE COATS, TROUSERS & VESTS,
of Fancy Summer Tweeds.
LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
Beg to call particular attention to a rich assortment of light
FANCY TWEEDS, MELTONS, FLANNELS, AND BROADCLOTHS.
Every description of Clothing made to order on the premises, under the superintendence of an
EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER.
SHIRTS WITH LINEN FRONTS,
of superior quality.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
TURKISH TOWELS.
WHITE LINEN AND OLYMPIC COLLARS.
SCARVES AND NECKTIES.
CARPET BAGS.
FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS & TROUSERS.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
MERINO, COTTON, & LINEN SOCKS.
SILK UMBRELLAS & WALKING CANES.
CHRISTY'S BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS,
new shapes.
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
A well assorted stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
5w 639 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Publications of the LONDON MISSION PRESS, at Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
DOWNTONS' PUMPS.
As under:—
One 7 inch 3 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.
One 5½ inch do. do. do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hose complete.
BOWRA & Co.
tf 163 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received ex *Channel Queen.*
U VSA — Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H SOS — Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H SSS — Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.
H SOS — Quarter-casks (Cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 189 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
20 000 Cubic Feet MANILA TIMBER to arrive per French Barque *Maria Morton.* Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 395 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Falcon," and other late arrivals.
BASS'S October Brew ALE, in Hogsheads.
do. do. do. in Kilderkins.
Barclay's PORTER, in Hogsheads.
Bass's ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
Hennessy's BRANDY.
PORT and SHERRY WINES.
MACEWEN & Co.
14d 687 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER
A LARGE and most splendid collection of ENGRAVINGS, comprising Messrs. GOUPIL & Co.'s latest publications. Also, an assortment of first-class London and Geneva-made GOLD WATCHES, of every description, for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will be sold at moderate prices.
CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.
234 673 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

"STAG" HOTEL,
Queen's Road.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
PROPRIETOR.
ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood.*
Bass' BEER in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts,
Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.
BASS' BEER in Kilderkins.
BASS' BEER in Hogsheads.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.
BOOTH'S OLD TOM.
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Importer,
"Stag" Hotel Stores.
tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRIE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 629 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN F. ROSE, in our firm, ceased on the 1st instant.
MACEWEN & Co.
1m 685 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

ACCORDING to instructions received from my Principals, Messrs. FAZUL MOHMED ESAA & Co., of Bombay, I have retired from the management of their business in China, and made over the same to "NOOR MOHMED KHAMISA," from and after the 1st instant, who having full power from Bombay will act accordingly.
ABDOLLA DEVRAJ.
15d 699 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

WE have Established a branch of our business in China, and "ABDOLLA DEVRAJ" is empowered to sign our Firm.
HASSAN GOOLAM HOOSAIN & Co.
15d 700 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf 372 Hongkong, 21st February, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorised to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 15th February, 1868. [tf 355

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, from this date.
DEACON & Co.
tf 213 Canton, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a General Storekeeper and Commission Agent.
JAMES EDWARDS.
89, Yokohama, 19th March, 1868. [tf 703

WE have established a branch at Hiogo Osaca, for the transaction of a General Commission business.
SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1868. [6m 88

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [tf 50

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
tf 1889 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

MR. WALTER LAIDLAW is authorised to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date until further notice.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
1m 672 Amoy, 3rd April, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the Firm of CHAS. BRAESS & Co.
CHAS. BRAESS.
3m 580 Osaca, 1st January, 1868.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 1208 Kiukiang, May 1st, 1866. [J11

NOTICE.
WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVISON KERR, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in Formosa. Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.
DODD & Co.
tf 28 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, No. 1.
WM. GARDNER.
Late proprietor of the "Hamburg Tavern,"
Queen's Road West, Hongkong,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, both of Hongkong and Macao, that he will open by the 1st of April next, the
MACAO HOTEL,
No. 1, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
A Bath-house has been erected for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen.
By strict attention to Business, and the Comfort of Visitors, he trusts to merit a Share of their Patronage.
N.B.—Accommodation for Private Families can be had on the most reasonable terms.
WM. GARDNER,
Proprietor.
3m 531 Macao, 24th March, 1868.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain STEWARD, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1868, at 7 A.M.
Cargo and Parcels will be received on board until noon, and Specie until 4 P.M. on the 21st April.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, as follows:—
Great Republic, Capt. DOANE, on or about April 15
China " LANE, " May 16
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting with above-named steamers at Yokohama.
Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York, and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall. Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the whole amount for the round voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with Steam lines upon the west coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the Royal West India Mail Line, West India and Pacific Steamship Co. (Limited), and the French Transatlantic Co.; and, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for following Steamship lines, Cunard, Inman, National General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyds.
Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Ports of Mexico, and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire, France.
For further information apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
G. F. BOWMAN, *Agent*
Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

A Mail will close.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per H. I. M. Str. *Godard*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Formosa* to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward Book Packets and Packets of Samples or Patterns may be transmitted by the Post in the Mails by the British Contract Packets between Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Nagasaki, at the following rates, viz:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.

Under 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.	For every additional 4 oz.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
6	12	18	24	6

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations, which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacks, Maps, or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be lose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise,) in the case of books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

Every book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth, exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained or forwarded charged as an unpaid letter.

The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the packet to be detained or forwarded as an unpaid letter.

The Packets or the contents thereof must not contain any inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving, plates and confectionery of all kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

MAILS BY THE "*CHINA.*"

The Contract Packet "*CHINA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 7 A.M., and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 21st inst.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 p.m. on the 21st inst., until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 22nd inst., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M., on the 22nd inst.

Further, Late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the Window set apart for the purpose on the East side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently Stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

With reference to the Notification of the 12th February, 1868, by which the transmission of Patterns or Samples of Merchandize sent through the United Kingdom to Belgium irrespective of their weight was authorized, it is now notified that such Packets or Samples must not in future exceed Eight ounces in weight.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of a new Postal Convention, which has been concluded with the United States Post Office, the rates of postage chargeable upon Correspondence from Hongkong forwarded through the United Kingdom to the United States of America will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

FOR A LETTER.

Vid SOUTHAMPTON.

Under ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	For every additional ½ oz.
Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.
34	68	1.02	1.36	34

Vid MARSEILLES.

Under ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	For every additional ½ oz.
Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.
42	84	1.26	1.68	42

Book Packets and Patterns may also be forwarded in future from Hongkong to the United States by way of the United Kingdom. The postage on such Packets will be as follows, viz:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.

Vid SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.	For every additional 4 oz.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
14	28	42	56	14

Vid MARSEILLES.

Under 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.	For every additional 4 oz.
Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
18	36	54	72	18

For a Newspaper or Price Current via Southampton, 6 Cents.

For a Newspaper or Price Current via Marseilles, 8 Cents.

Prepayment of the postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1868.

Extracts.

Ireland.

(From the "Saturday Review.")

Lord Mayo discharged with much propriety the formal duty of moving for a renewed Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. On such occasion a Minister ought always to express a decorous aversion to the remedy, while in common with the House he really laments the prevalence of the disease. The writ of *habeas corpus*, or rather the constitutional theory of which it is the result, operates in the United Kingdom, and in the British Empire everywhere the writ itself is temporarily suspended. On the Continent imprisonment is ordinarily used for preventive purposes, or as a mode of procuring evidence of guilt; and, in the various democratic revolutions which have been attempted or effected, security against the infringement of personal liberty has almost always been forgotten in the list of projected reforms. During the American civil war the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in the Northern States, where there was no suspicion of treasonable plots or of internal disturbance. An ostentatious conspiracy for the subversion of government and the confiscation of property in Ireland has rendered it necessary to arm the local authorities with the power of arresting dangerous persons. In the course of the year there has been one attempt at open insurrection; there have been numerous attacks on policemen; and organized bodies in America, encouraged by the professed sympathy of high public functionaries, have repeatedly announced impending invasions and rebellions in Ireland. Seditious processions, incendiary publications, and religious services held in honour of convicted murderers, have maintained constant uneasiness, and effectually checked the revival of property; yet in the year 1867, and in the first month of 1868, only 265 persons were detained in custody under the exceptional powers of the Government; and, if the arrests caused by the outbreak in March are deducted, there remain 154. Of the whole number of 265, fifty have been prosecuted to conviction, and there must therefore have been evidence on which they could have been apprehended in the ordinary course of law. The number of those who have been acquitted is not stated, but at present only ninety-six prisoners are detained under the Act. Even the organs of Irish disaffection, and the political prelates who affect in the same breadth to condemn the Fenians and the English Government and nation, abstain from accusing the Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers of severity in the discharge of their duties. The temper and moderation which have been displayed exercise an influence over the most zealous apologists of the Manchester murderer, and Mr. Maguire's paper actually advises the Fenians not to use revolvers against isolated policemen, on the ground that the cause of the Fenians themselves may be damaged by gratuitous assassination. As Mr. G. F. Train was arrested in January, his name is included in Lord Mayo's list, although the Irish Government found, on inquiry, that no danger was to be apprehended from his designs. There are probably a few more instances of similar mistakes; and yet it may be safely affirmed that no other civilized Government would, in a time of public danger, allow a foreign charlatan to traverse the country with impunity, for the purpose of delivering impertinent speeches against the national institutions. No English-man would find it possible to perpetrate similar follies in the United States, in France, or in Prussia; but Ireland, even when the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, enjoys the liberty and the license which have long been traditional in England.

America has contributed more than one-third of the conspirators who have been imprisoned at the discretion of the Government, and some of these victims of cosmopolitan patriotism are the citizens who are said, in numerous petitions and speeches, to be now languishing in British dungeons. General Sickles, lately addressing a large audience in support of the claims of General Grant to the Presidency, asserted that the dissensions between Mr. Johnson and the Congress were the cause of the neglect of the Government to demand the surrender of the Fenian prisoners; and similar pretensions to interfere with the administration of law in England and Ireland have been repeatedly avowed in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. One of the reasons for approving the suspension of the Habeas Corpus consists in the answer which is provided to the extravagant claims of American politicians. The Fenian adventurers from the United States are either English subjects or foreigners, and in either capacity they are equally amenable to the laws which are for the time in force. Where any person may be legally arrested on suspicion, there is no ground for remonstrance against a special exercise of the discretion of the Government. As usual, the Americans have furnished precedents which might, if they were sound, justify far more arbitrary interference with the liberty of foreigners. Down to the Secession, coloured English subjects arriving as sailors at the port of Charleston were habitually detained in prison, under the law of the South Carolina, as long as their vessels remained in port; and, in answer to numerous remonstrances, the Federal Government declared that it had no power to interfere with the execution of the law. The restraint imposed on a few Americans, suspected on reasonable grounds of treasonable purposes, would be considered by an impartial judge more equitable than the imprisonment of unoffending foreign negroes.

Lord Mayo's analysis of the professions and occupations of the Fenian prisoners is, to a certain extent satisfactory. Only 11 out of 265 are occupiers of land, and it is probable that few of the American adventurers have formerly belonged to the class of farmers. Lord Dufferin has shown that only about two per cent. of recent emigrants have been tenants of land, and if the sons of emigrant farmers are included in the calculation, the proportion would still not exceed four or five per cent. In the great majority of cases, tenants giving up their holding have been assisted by their landlords to emigrate, and in many instances they have professed entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for their comfort. Hundreds of emigrants of the same class have returned, after saving money in America, to become prosperous occupiers of farms large enough to provide them with comfortable subsistence, or, with less advantage to the community, to become petty landlords. Only in a very small number of cases has emigration been caused by the cruelty or cupidity of the landowner, and the resentment against England which is undoubtedly cherished has been mainly caused by agitation. If and considerable number of Irish Americans wished to recover their former holdings by force, they would encounter the uncompromising hostility of the present occupiers of the land. Disaffection in Ireland amalgamates with American animosity, but the malcontents on the spot have little in common with their instigators and ringleaders. The measures which are proposed by various parties for the redress of Irish grievances might possibly have reconciled the eleven farmers who have been arrested to the institutions of their country, and it is barely imaginable that political and ecclesiastical change would convert some of the rebel clerks and artisans into loyal subjects; but the ninety-six visitors from America would not have found that the blustering histility of which they have made themselves exponents would be mitigated by any possible concession. The Irish in the United States probably first cultivated hostility to England for the purpose of acquiring political influence in a community which has professed the same sentiments from the time when it attained independent existence. Under the influence of unscrupulous and ignorant leaders, the Irish citizens and immigrants have gradually taught themselves to believe that they were victims of oppression, and it unfortunately happened that the obsolete penal laws gave a colour to charges which in their own cases were flagrantly unjust. It was not until they had ceased to suffer persecution that the Irish Roman Catholics thought of emigrating.

In the last century, while the more enterprising Protestants sometime sought a home in America, the inhabitants of the South and West clung obstinately to their homes, and the pressure of population had not yet become strong enough to overcome their tenacious resistance to change. The emigration which has produced Fenianism as one of its results dates from the famine of 1845 and 1846, which in its turn was caused by the fixity of tenure generally established in Ireland during the previous generation. Estates let on lease for sixty or eighty years were extravagantly subdivided, and the cultivation of potatoes rendered it possible to subsist on a little patch of land. The failure of the national food necessarily caused a universal collapse, and the great material improvement which has since been attained is not yet commonly recognised. The reduction of population which was absolutely indispensable in the absence of extensive commerce and manufacturing industry unluckily happens to be injurious to the Roman Catholic clergy; but the Fenians, as such, have no definite grievances, and their policy is limited to the gratification of revenge, or rather of wanton hatred. It would seem, from Lord Mayo's statistics, that their hold on the sympathies of the people is neither firm nor widely extended, although it would be idle to pretend that there is no disaffection in Ireland. If the present agitation can be suppressed or tided over, the conspirators of ten or twenty years hence will probably be even less successful. By that time some apparent wrongs will be redressed, and if tranquillity is maintained the prosperity of Ireland will almost certainly have increased. One of the greatest impediments to the improvement of the country is the growing readiness of politicians to adopt the quack contrivances against which Lord Stanley lately protested. The arbitrary transfer of property, however unjust, may at some times and in some countries increase the national wealth by the substitution of thrifty cultivators for careless landlords; but, unless Irish nature suddenly changes, the confiscation of Irish property would at once reproduce the economical condition which culminated in the famine. Mr. Bright's more moderate experiment would produce little effect, because sellers at present have no difficulty in finding purchasers, at high prices; for small plots of land. The difficulty is, not to break up estates, but to convert occupiers into owners; and in the absence of stringent legislation the little village capitalist will outbid the small farmer for the sake of becoming a petty landlord. If the Fenians would allow the investment of capital in Ireland, exclusive reliance on the land as the means of support would gradually disappear.

A New Sort of Sisterhood.—A gang of women robbers has just been suppressed in Paris. They were under the command of a stout middle-aged woman named Catherine Keller, who planned the operations and distributed the parts. Her lieutenant, who did the active work out of doors, was a young Genevese girl, Marie Antoine, who found an ally in her sweetheart, Eugene Delvaux. The various women used to be posted at the omnibus stations of Paris. A very useful member of the sisterhood was a big *paysanne* who bustled about in the crowd, making vigorous play with her legs and arms, while her companions profited by the disorder thus created to rifle the pockets of bystanders. The *paysanne* has escaped, but Keller, Antoine, and Legon have been convicted and sentenced, the first to six months' imprisonment and two years' surveillance, and the other to four months' imprisonment.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1704 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with size, *locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, commanding a good view of the harbour from the North-side. The House contains Eight good Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms, and Godowns on ground floor. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 208 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 607 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.

THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 2569 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.
On and after the 1st July Next.

THAT Handsome BUNGALOW, situated immediately in the rear and west of the *Albany*. Containing 5 Rooms, and Bath-rooms, Servant's rooms underneath, Stables and Cook-house detached, water laid on; a fine view of the Harbour, and a nice Garden in front and rear.
Apply early to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1868.

TO LET.

THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22b, in *Gage Street*, containing Six Rooms, with Compradore's Room, Godowns, and Stable attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated at *Peddar's Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 3053 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to the Oriental Bank.
tf 2818 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to
GAVIN THOMSON,
At Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s.
tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 4, situated in *Gage Street*. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, apply to
CHONG CHEW,
At Messrs. Rozario & Co.
tf 301 Hongkong, 13th February, 1868.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street*. Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to Oriental Bank.
tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

STORAGE.

IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SON
tf 2657 Hongkong, 4th December, 1868.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the Hongkong Club), at present in the occupation of the Agra Bank. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1836 Hongkong, 8th August, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. Marsh & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2062 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

To Let.

TO BE LET.
TOGETHER ON A LEASE,
OR TO BE SOLD.

THOSE Three Substantially-built HOUSES, in *Tai-ping-shan Street*, Nos. 16, 18, and 20, at the head of *West Street*.
These HOUSES were entirely re-built in 1866, and are close to the New Gambling House in No. 100, *Hollywood Road*. The same command a view over the entire harbour.
The Lot is registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 241 A. contains 1,540 square feet, and the Annual Crown Ground Rent is £2 2s.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
tf 704 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

TO BE LET,
ON A LEASE.

ALL that Large Plot of GROUND at *West Point*, near the Sailors' Home, and enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall, known as the French Marine Lot, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 199.
Measuring on the Praya and the South side; each .... 170 feet.
And on the East and West sides, each 250 "
Containing 42,500 square feet.
This Plot of Ground, facing the *Praya*, is admirably adopted for a Coal or Timber Yard, or for a Ship Building or Manufacturing Establishment.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
tf 705 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st prox. Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 688 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

TO LET.

THAT most Desirable RESIDENCE, in *West Terrace*, at present occupied by Messrs. Bay & Co. Immediate possession.
For Terms, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 53, Wyndham St.
144 680 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

TO LET.

THE First Floor of the HOUSE, No. 10, *Queen's Road Central*, nearly opposite the "Hongkong Hotel," comprising 8 very spacious Rooms, pantry, and cookhouse.—Godowns can also be had if required.
Possession can be had on the 1st June next.
For further particulars, apply to
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 594 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

TO LET.

AT a Moderate Rental, a Comfortable HOUSE, in *Queen's Road Spring Gardens*, containing Six Rooms, and GODOWN,—possession on the 31st March, or sooner if required. Apply to T. W. BARRINGTON, or
EDMUND SHARP, *Solicitor*,
Bank Buildings.
tf 422 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Blumenhorst and Sander.
For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.
tf 82[illegible] Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.

THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 ...
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Fire Assurance Company.
2m 686 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above one month and not exceeding } 3 " ½ "
Above three months, and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 697 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ⅙ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ⅓ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
Incorporated 1850.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
Paid-up Capital, $500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1862 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton, or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk, upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 12th June, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Subscribed Capital £500,000.
Accumulated Funds Exceed £303,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
6m 378 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

REDUCTION
In the rates of premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last,) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents. } 1½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month .... ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
tf 677 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month .... ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
ADAM SCOTT & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
West End Office.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
John Entwisle, Esq.	W. Dryce Watson, Esq.
G. F. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. Blyth Brothers & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance, payable either here, in London, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. Dalgety, Blackwood & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. Du Croz, Nichols & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. Dalgety, Rattray & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Term and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—
Canton, by Messrs. Deacon & Co.
Macao, by E. J. Lança, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. Boyd & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. Kinnear & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

Insurances.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:—
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs. Margesson & Co., and that Captain Carroll has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.
By the order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
tf 2270 Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by fire.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 564 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.

Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday Wise & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurance at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1670 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 693 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods stored therein.
For 1 month, ¼ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months, ½ do. do.
For 6 do. ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.
TURNER & Co.
tf 1769 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
585 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

IN accordance with the arrangements already announced, this paper has been hitherto distributed gratis in Hongkong and throughout the Treaty ports of China and Japan. As the public has thus had an opportunity of making its acquaintance, the proprietor desires that a list of subscribers shall now be formed.
The issue published in London for the mail leaving on the 10th of January, will only be distributed to subscribers, and all persons who wish to continue in receipt of the paper, and who have not already notified their wish are hereby requested to do so.
Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.
All Subscriptions payable in advance.
Application to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of Wing-kee Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

THE *DAILY PRESS* ISSUE OF THE STRAITS TIMES EXTRA.

MR. JOHN S. MORPHEW, of the Receiving Ship *Emily Jane*, has been appointed agent for Shanghai and the Northern ports for the above paper, to whom all persons will please apply.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, Feb. 22nd, 1868

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned having purchased the Business of the Queen's Road Dispensary, 23, *Wellington Street*, which will for the future be carried on under the name of the International Dispensary, hope by the strictest attention to business, and a determination to deal only in Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries of the best quality, to obtain a fair share of the public patronage.
English, French and German Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Teeth carefully extracted or stopped, and all the minor operations in Surgery skilfully performed.
Photographic Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus and Tests sold. Analysis conducted.
English, American and French Patent Medicines.
Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerade, Potass, Magnesia and Seltzer Water of a superior kind supplied at reduced prices.
JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,
Dispensing and Analytical Chemists.
International Dispensary,
No. 23, Wellington Street,
Nearly opposite the the R. C. Cathedral.
tf 661 Hongkong, 6th April 1868.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Steamers.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Azof,	Johnson	Brit. str	800	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
China,	Steward	Brit. str	2200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Clan Alpine,	Hutchison	Brit. str	849	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore & Calcutta
Douglas,	Pitman	Brit. str	858	P. & O. Co	Shanghai, &c.
Fame,	Stephenson	Brit. str	117	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Fire Dart,	Thebaud	Brit. str	606	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Formosa,	Heckin	Brit. str	700	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast
Fung Shuey, T. S.	Watson	Amr. str	743	Aug. Heard & Co	
Glengyle,	Hooper	Brit. str	1265	Jardine, Matheson & Co	in Aberdeen
Imperatrice,	Marsies	Fch. str	1648	Messageries Imperiales	Suez, &c.
Kinshan,‡		Brit. str	650	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Kin-Kiang,‡	Benning	Brit. str	1060	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Lightning,	Matheson	Brit. str	673	Gibb, Livingston & Co	S'pore & Penang
Little Orphan,	Benning	Brit. str	48	Union Dock Co	Tug Plying
Malta,		Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Mona,	Morrison	Brit. str	549	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Poyang,	Haskell	Brit. str	621	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Warrior,	Patterson	Amr. str	2021	Russell & Co	Shanghai
White Cloud,*	Carroll	Brit. str	370	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	

* Running between Macao and H.kong.
‡ Running between H.kong and Canton.

Sailing Vessels.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Adeline,	Dennett	Brit. sh	730	Borneo Co. Limited	
Alvarida,	Bidet	Brit. bk	487	Captain	
Auld Lizzie,	Proctor	Brit. bk	536	Captain	
Belvidere,	Hewer	Amr. sh	1220	Aug. Heard & Co.	
Benefactress,	Eldred	Amr. bk	524	Smith, Archer & Co	
Capsingmoon, D.	Waterson	Brit. bk	235	S. E. Burrows, Sons & Co	
Cary & Jane,	Jansen	Han. bk	412	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao
Colleen Bawn,	Wm. Allen	Brit. bk	386	Order	
Contest,	Reynard	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Cowper,	Sparrow	Amr. sh	1078	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco
Crimea,	Barrow	Brit. bk	474	Chinese	
Dayspring,	Middleton	Brit. sh	393	A. Hog g & Co.	M'b urn & S'ney
Elisa,	Sedgley	Brit. sh	1398	Captain	San Francisco
Fiery Cross,	La Mont	Clip. sh	689	Bosman & Co	
Formosa,	Paulsen	Brit. bk	275	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Gesine Brons,	Groenweld	Prus. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Golden Fleece,	R. E. Jall	Brit. sh	359	Chinese	Dismasted
Goethe,	F. F. West		650	A. MacDonnell	
Henrietta,	H. Allen	Brit. bk	184	J. S. Hope, Son & Co	Saigon
Hopefull,	Buttrer	Brit. bk	323	Order	Saigon
Indus,	G. W. Hicks	Brit. bk	1310	P. & O. Co	Disabled
Java,	Andresen	Prus. bk	309	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Portland
Jeanne Alice,	Montier	Fren. bk	1200	Landstein & Co	San Francisco
J. L. Dimmock,	Winchell		1440	Russell & Co	
John Norman,	Gardiner	Brit. sh	511	Aug. Heard & Co	Bangkok
Lady Alice,	Strawack	Brit. sh	494	D. Lapraik & Co	
La Paix,	Labarbe	Span. bg	487	Dagenoar & Co	San Francisco
Maria,	Machado	Russ. sh	637	Russell & Co	Manila
Maria Luisa,	Aresti	Span. bk	360	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Maria Morton,	Morillo	Fren. bk	401	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Surinam
Marie Therese,	Bonnefon	Fren. bk	502	Carlowitz & Co	New York
Mathilda,	Jacobsen	Prus. bg	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	
M. W. Sass,	Arenigen	Dan. bk	304	John Burd & Co	Singapore
Merchantman,	Mourilyan	Brit. sh	1018	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Navarino,	Wittrug	Brit. bk	455	Smith, Archer & Co	Ft or Charter
Neptuno,	Renteria	Span. bg	231	Order	
Neville,	Jackson	Brit. sh	715	Turner & Co	
Resoluta,	Bazier	Siam. sh	860	Chinese	Manila
San Lorenzo,	Lebeuro	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
Santo Ana,	Greita	Span. bg	402	Remedios & Co	
Schiman's Bride,	Roll	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Series,	Jane	Brit. bk	707	Birley & Co	
Spitfire,	Mil	Brit. sh	449	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Sultan,	Howard	Brit. bk	695	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Sword Fish,	Mulle	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Vesta,	Totens	Ham. bg	246	Siemssen & Co	B'kok & M'bourn
Wilhelm,	Urrici	Brm. bk	296	Melchers & Co	
Young Greek,	Beinecti	Brit. bk	424	Chinese	

WHAMPOA.

Steamers.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Catalina,	V. Encajadal	Span. str	361	Order	
[illegible]		[illegible]		Thos. Hunt & Co	Laid up
Prince Albert,	Finel	Brit. str	180	Acheung	Laid up
Apex,‡	Glaves	Amr. str		Thos. Hunt & Co	

‡ Running between Macao and Canton

Sailing Vessels.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Condor,	Schmid	Prus. bg	241	Siemssen & Co	
Frisch,	Tulies	Ham. sch	180	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	

MACAO.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Albis,	Kromer	Ham. bk	310	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Japan,		Prus. bk		Order	Uncertain
Pratalongo,	Profumo	Chian sh	800	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Repairing
Spark,	Wilson	Amer. sh	140	Thos. Hunt & Co	Havana
Sanmi,	Nordberg	Russ. sh	792	Captain	F't or Charter
Villa de St. Lo,	Dubois	Fren. bk	874	Landstein & Co	

CANTON.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Chun-hai,	Marcy	H.I.C.M. Str.	435	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Tientsin &c.
Coila,	Grange	Brit. str		Customs Chop	
Dencores,					
Emilia,		Chi. g-b.			in Hongkong
Sea-loong,	Edwards	H.I.C.M. Str.			
Hae Ching,	Eclson	H.I.C.M. Str.		Revenue Cruiser	

SWATOW.

In port on 4th April, 1867.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Alice Thompson,	Sclare	Brit. bk		Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Alicia Anne,		Brit. bk		Order	Shanghai
Frohlich,		Ha. bg		Order	Shanghai
Gloria,		Dut. sch		Order	discharging
Hydra,		Brit. bk		Order	Chefoo
Oberon,		Prus. bk		Order	Shanghai
Robert Rickmers,		Brm. bk		Order	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port on 2nd April, 1868.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Amazone,	Kramer	Holl. bk	556	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Golconda,	Marshall	Amr. sch	691	Elles & Co	Shanghai

SHANGHAI.

In port on 1st April, 1868.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Adeline,	Dennett	Brit. sh	730	Borneo Co. Limited	
Aliado,	Scott	Brit. bk	384	John Thorne & Co	
Alcyone,	Brown	Brit. bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Amur,	Gyllowpahu	Rus. bk	247	H. Fogg & Co	
Anna,		N.G. sch		Order	
A. Jackson,	MacCallum	Amr. sh	1253	Frazer & Co	
Courser,	Dickey	Amer. bk	495	Chinese	
Emily Flinn,	Penell	Brit. sh	1000	Master	
Emma,	Hummett	N.G. bk	283	Aug. Heard & Co	
Geo. Havelock,	Cawse	Brit. bk	321	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Manila
Isabella Ridley,	Watson	Brit. bk	518	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Chefoo
Japan,	Samberlick	N.G. sch	270	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Juan Rattrey,	Williams	Amr. bk	438	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Kadosh,	Deshon	Amr. bk	655	Frazar & Co.	Tientsin
Layard,	Watson	Brit. bk	194	Frazar & Co	London
Magellan,	Crosbie	Brit. sh	612	Shaw, Brothers & Co	
Maitland,	Codson	Brit. sh	798	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mountain Ash,	Aitchison	Brit. bk	437	Textor & Co	Foochow
Nazarene,	Todd	Brit. sh	815	Frazer & Co	
Phoenix,	Cullen	Brit. sh	225	Frazar & Co	
Princess of Wales,	Shepperd	Brit. sh	600	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Puget Sound
Runnymede,	Bryvener	Brit. bg	191	Gutschow & Co	
Soray,	Stopher	Brit. sch	225	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Stella,	Day	Brit. bk	265	J. Marshall & Co	For Sale
Tavistock,	Tate	Brit. bk	532	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
White Adder,	Moore	Brit. sh	916	W. E. Adamson & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 25th March, 1868.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Adon,		Brit. str	567	Order	
Argonaut,	Farber	Dut. bg	230	Order	Shanghai
Costa Rica,		P.M.S.S.	1970	S. L. Phelps	
Ellen Hood,		Amr. sh	1012	Order	
Eliza Shaw,		Brit. sh	695	Order	
Evelyn,		Brit. sh	702	Order	
Jeannie & Joseph,	Castro	Fren. bg	189	Vicent Costé	Uncertain
Kin-Sha,	Hoole	Brit. str	721	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
New York,	Fauntleroy	P.M.S.S.	2170	S. L. Phelps	Uncertain
Ohio,		Amr. bk	383	Order	
Pampero,	Morrice	Brit. sh	911	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	Nagasaki
Rifleman,	Parsee	Brit. sh	540	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	New York
St. Bernard,	Pritchard	Fren. bk	331	Order	Uncertain
St. Dunstan,	Toover	Brit. bk	410	L. Kniffler & Co	New York
St. George,		Amr. bk	392	Order	
Tiptree,	Mason	Hulk	1650	Order	St re-ship
Vulcan,		Prus. bk	493	Order	
Zwei Gebruder,		Prus. sch	100	Order	

Printed & Published, for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Arrivals.

Apr. 14, Midnight, Amer. sh., ... Singapore, 20th March, Timber ... Phant & Co.
Apr. 14, Matilda, Brit. bg., 252, ... Saigon, 22nd March, 6800 picul... Gibb & Co.
Apr. 14, Nile, Brit. bk., 240, D Mu... (Borneo) 12th March, 70,000 ... Rattans.—Wm. Howard.

Departures.

Apr. 14, Caledonia, for Amoy.
Apr. 14, Vesta, for Pellew Islands.
Apr. 14, Neptuno, for Cagaian.
Apr. 15, Formosa, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, April 14th.
Neptuno, for Cagaian.
Vesta, for Pelew Islands.

Passengers.

Per Midnight, from Singapore,—Mr. C. F. Russell.
Per Formosa, str.,—
For Amoy,—Mr. C. Frischling, ...

Reports.

The American ship Midnight reports had calms and light airs from Sing... within a few days of arrival, when sh... enced the N.E. wind that is report... blowing outside by all the vessels w... arrived with the last few days.

The British bark Nile, from Cotey ... on the 12th March, reports having ... and variable winds from the Coast ... till within a few days of arrival ... strong E.N.E. and N.E. winds ... 26th March, in 2 N. lat. and 121 ... British bark Seaman, Hongkong ... (Borneo.)

The British bark Matilda, from S... the 22nd March, reports having had ... fine weather on leaving Cape St. J... fresh East'ly winds shortly b... Spoke on the 1st of April, in 12 N. l... E. long, the British Clipper ship ... kong to Saigon.

Auction Sales To-day.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co. Grey Shirtings.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Household Furniture, &c.

LOST.—On Thursday afternoon ... the English Club and the ... Hospital," $151, in five 25 and ... notes. The finder will be suitably r... applying at the Daily Press Office.
706 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ... months, and able to Sp... Moderate Terms. Address M. C., ... Office.
tf 387 Hongkong, 25th February ...

FRENCH AND SPANISH.
A FRENCH Gentleman, lately ... this Colony, is ready to give ... the above languages.
For particulars, apply to R. M. G., ...
tf 511 Hongkong, 18th March, ...

NOTICE.
THE Firm of Old On-shing ... leaf, was established in ... the City of Canton, for a great ... their Gold leaf, bar, and ornamen... ranted to be pure, and can be retu... if they are not pure; and this is w... Foreign Merchants for many y... hitherto had no branch in any pl... order to facilitate the community ... they have recently established ... Bonham Strand. It having come ... notice, that there are evil dispo... Hongkong, Macao, and Fuhsh... ferior Gold with the chop of O... on it, and sometimes mixed with ... leaf so as to cheat people. ... persons try to cheat the mo... injure the business of Old On ... mined to put a stop to this, the ... shing will pay ($10) Ten Dollars ... person who will give informati... forgery of their chop, or bring ... the forgers, and give information ... able Old On-shing to cause ... to be arrested and punished.
Old ...
6w 722 Canton, 13th April ...

NOTICE.
THE Firm of Sun-chun-... Bonham Strand, after th... moved to our Godown at W... the 30th December last, ... Stock-in-trade of Tye-shun... Strand West, at No. 2 section ... since been carrying on our b... our old style of Sun-chun ... time two of our partners ... in the business, retired, name ... of Kin-on-tong and Yow-sh... Chew-yune, alias Chuen-shan, ... given up his share in February ... have since admitted two share... Kee, and the interest of the ... holders, Chun-chew-yuen, ... Yow-shick-ngai, have ceased.
Yow-shing-...
2w 712 Hongkong, 13th ...

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA ... LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "...
130 H. P. Nom...
With disconnecting E...
THIS powerful TUG, is ... moment to Berth Vess... Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply t... board, or to the Office of the C... Tu Street, Hongkong.
John S. La...

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "IS A... 130 H.P. Nom...
WILL commence to pl... and adjacent waters ... and will then be available t... anchorage, and to tow t... usual rates.
For further information ... H. How & Co., Foochow, or ... signed.
Douglas ...
tf 280 Hongkong, 11th Fe...

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, havi... terest of the Wan ... Kery, begs to notify th... kong and Shipmasters tha... furnish Daily Supplies ... various forms, to any part ...
Also, Ship Bread, ... low rates, constantly on ha... tities at short notice.
Also, Water, Butter, ... Biscuits, by the Barrel ...
Also, Corn and Rye ... Corn Starch, Bi-Ca... Ratus, and Cream of T...
Flour of best Brands ... supplied by the Barrel, Ba...
Cake of all kinds ...
The above is under the S... Mr. Jonathan Parsons, ... warded to him, at the Bakery ... Thos. Hunt & Co.'s, will re... tion.
6m 333 Hongkong, 11t...

Extracts.

Ireland.

(From the "Saturday Review.")

Lord Mayo discharged with much propriety the formal duty of moving for a renewed Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. On such occasion a Minister ought always to express a decorous aversion to the remedy, while in common with the House, he really laments the prevalence of the disease. The writ of *habeas corpus*, or rather the constitutional theory of which it is the result, operates in the United Kingdom, and in the British Empire even where the writ itself is temporarily suspended. On the Continent imprisonment is ordinarily used for preventive purposes, or as a mode of procuring evidence of guilt; and, in the various democratic revolutions which have been attempted or effected, security against the infringement of personal liberty has almost always been forgotten in the list of projected reforms. During the American civil war the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in the Northern States, where there was no suspicion of treasonable plots or of internal disturbance. An ostentatious conspiracy for the subversion of government and the confiscation of property in Ireland has rendered it necessary to arm the local authorities with the power of arresting dangerous persons. In the course of the year there has been one attempt at open insurrection; there have been numerous attacks on policemen; and organized bodies in America, encouraged by the professed sympathy of high public functionaries, have repeatedly announced impending invasions and rebellions in Ireland. Seditious processions, incendiary publications, and religious services held in honour of convicted murderers, have maintained constant uneasiness, and effectually checked the revival of property; yet in the year 1867, and in the first month of 1868, only 265 persons were detained in custody under the exceptional powers of the Government; and, if the arrests caused by the outbreak in March are deducted, there remain 154. Of the whole number of 265, fifty have been prosecuted to conviction, and there must therefore have been evidence on which they could have been apprehended in the ordinary course of law. The number of those who have been acquitted is not stated, but at present only ninety-six prisoners are detained under the Act. Even the organs of Irish disaffection, and the political prelates who affect in the same breadth to condemn the Fenians and the English Government and nation, abstain from accusing the Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers of severity in the discharge of their duties. The temper and moderation which have been displayed exercise an influence over the most zealous apologists of the Manchester murderer, and Mr. Maguire's paper actually advises the Fenians not to use revolvers against isolated policemen, on the ground that the cause of the Fenians themselves may be damaged by gratuitous assassination. As Mr. G. F. Train was arrested in January, his name is included in Lord Mayo's list, although the Irish Government found, on inquiry, that no danger was to be apprehended from his designs. There are probably a few more instances of similar mistakes; and yet it may be safely affirmed that no other civilized Government would, in a time of public danger, allow a foreign charlatan to traverse the country with impunity, for the purpose of delivering impertinent speeches against the national institutions. No Englishman would find it possible to perpetrate similar follies in the United States, in France, or in Prussia; but Ireland, even when the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, enjoys the liberty and the license which have long been traditional in England.

America has contributed more than one-third of the conspirators who have been imprisoned at the discretion of the Government, and some of these victims of cosmopolitan patriotism are the citizens who are said, in numerous petitions and speeches, to be now languishing in British dungeons. General Sickles, lately addressing a large audience in support of the claims of General Grant to the Presidency, asserted that the dissensions between Mr. Johnson and the Congress were the cause of the neglect of the Government to demand the surrender of the Fenian prisoners; and similar pretensions to interfere with the administration of law in England and Ireland have been repeatedly avowed in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. One of the reasons for approving the suspension of the Habeas Corpus consists in the answer which is provided to the extravagant claims of American politicians. The Fenian adventurers from the United States are either English subjects or foreigners, and in either capacity they are equally amenable to the laws which are for the time in force. Where any person may be legally arrested on suspicion, there is no ground for remonstrance against a special exercise of the discretion of the Government. As usual, the Americans have furnished precedents which might, if they were sound, justify far more arbitrary interference with the liberty of foreigners. Down to the Secession, coloured English subjects arriving as sailors at the port of Charleston were habitually detained in prison, under the law of the South Carolina, as long as their vessels remained in port; and, in answer to numerous remonstrances, the Federal Government declared that it had no power to interfere with the execution of the law. The restraint imposed on a few Americans, suspected on reasonable grounds of treasonable purposes, would be considered by an impartial judge more equitable than the imprisonment of unoffending foreign negroes.

Lord Mayo's analysis of the professions and occupations of the Fenian prisoners is, to a certain extent satisfactory. Only 11 out of 265 are occupiers of land, and it is probable that few of the American adventurers have formerly belonged to the class of farmers. Lord Dufferin has shown that only about two per cent. of recent emigrants have been tenants of land, and if the sons of emigrant farmers are included in the calculation, the proportion would still not exceed four or five per cent. In the great majority of cases, tenants giving up their holding have been assisted by their landlords to emigrate, and in many instances they have professed entire satisfaction with the arrangements made for their comfort. Hundreds of emigrants of the same class have returned, after saving money in America, to become prosperous occupiers of farms large enough to provide them with comfortable subsistence, or, with less advantage to the community, to become petty landlords. Only in a very small number of cases has emigration been caused by the cruelty or cupidity of the landowner, and the resentment against England which is undoubtedly cherished has been mainly caused by agitation. If and considerable number of Irish Americans wished to recover their former holdings by force, they would encounter the uncompromising hostility of the present occupiers of the land. Disaffection in Ireland amalgamates with American animosity, but the malcontents on the spot have little in common with their instigators and ringleaders. The measures which are proposed by various parties for the redress of Irish grievances might possibly have reconciled the eleven farmers who have been arrested to the institutions of their country, and it is barely imaginable that political and ecclesiastical change would convert some of the rebel clerks and artisans into loyal subjects; but the ninety-six visitors from America would not have found that the blustering hostility of which they have made themselves exponents would be mitigated by any possible concession. The Irish in the United States probably first cultivated hostility to England for the purpose of acquiring political influence in a community which has professed the same sentiments from the time when it attained independent existence. Under the influence of unscrupulous and ignorant leaders, the Irish citizens and immigrants have gradually taught themselves to believe that they were victims of oppression, and it unfortunately happened that the obsolete penal laws gave a colour to charges which in their own cases were flagrantly unjust. It was not until they had ceased to suffer persecution that the Irish Roman Catholics thought of emigrating.

In the last century, while the more enterprising Protestants sometime sought a home in America, the inhabitants of the South and West clung obstinately to their homes, and the pressure of population had not yet become strong enough to overcome their tenacious resistance to change. The emigration which has produced Fenianism as one of its results dates from the famine of 1845 and 1846, which in its turn was caused by the fixity of tenure generally established in Ireland during the previous generation. Estates let on lease for sixty or eighty years were extravagantly subdivided, and the cultivation of potatoes rendered it possible to subsist on a little patch of land. The failure of the national food necessarily caused a universal collapse, and the great material improvement which has since been attained is not yet commonly recognised. The reduction of population which was absolutely indispensable in the absence of extensive commerce and manufacturing industry unluckily happens to be injurious to the Roman Catholic clergy; but the Fenians, as such, have no definite grievances, and their policy is limited to the gratification of revenge, or rather of wanton hatred. It would seem, from Lord Mayo's statistics, that their hold on the sympathies of the people is neither firm nor widely extended, although it would be idle to pretend that there is no disaffection in Ireland. If the present agitation can be suppressed or tided over, the conspirators of ten or twenty years hence will probably be even less successful. By that time some apparent wrongs will be redressed, and if tranquillity is maintained the prosperity of Ireland will almost certainly have increased. One of the greatest impediments to the improvement of the country is the growing readiness of politicians to adopt the quack contrivances against which Lord Stanley lately protested. The arbitrary transfer of property, however unjust, may at some times and in some countries increase the national wealth by the substitution of thrifty cultivators for careless landlords; but, unless Irish nature suddenly changes, the confiscation of Irish property would at once reproduce the economical condition which culminated in the famine. Mr. Bright's more moderate experiment would produce little effect, because sellers at present have no difficulty in finding purchasers, at high prices, for small plots of land. The difficulty is, not to break up estates, but to convert occupiers into owners; and in the absence of stringent legislation the little village capitalist will outbid the small farmer for the sake of becoming a petty landlord. If the Fenians would allow the investment of capital in Ireland, exclusive reliance on the land as the means of support would gradually disappear.

A New Sort of Sisterhood.—A gang of women robbers has just been suppressed in Paris. They were under the command of a stout middle-aged woman named Catherine Keller, who planned the operations and distributed the parts. Her lieutenant, who did the active work out of doors, was a young Genevese girl, Marie Antoine, who found an ally in her sweetheart, Eugène Delvaux. The various women used to be posted at the omnibus stations of Paris. A very useful member of the sisterhood was a big *paysanne* who bustled about in the crowd, making vigorous play with her legs and arms, while her companions profited by the disorder thus created to rifle the pockets of bystanders. The *paysanne* has escaped, but Keller, Antoine, and Legon have been convicted and sentenced, the first to six months' imprisonment and two years' surveillance, and the other to four months' imprisonment.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
NO. 8, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street*, Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1704 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street*.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, commanding a good view of the harbour from the North-side. The House contains Eight good Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms, and Godowns on ground floor. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 253 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

TO LET.
FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.
THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 2569 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.
On and after the 1st July Next.
THAT Handsome BUNGALOW, situated immediately in the rear and west of the *Albany*, Containing 5 Rooms, and Bath-rooms, Servant's rooms underneath, Stables and Cookhouse detached, water laid on; a fine view of the Harbour, and a nice Garden in front and rear.
Apply early to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22a, in *Gage Street*, containing Six Rooms, with Compradore's Room, Godowns, and Stable attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA.
At Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at *Peddar's Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 3058 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

TO LET.
THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to the Oriental Bank.
tf 2818 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.
NEW and Strong GODOWNS, *C* and *E*, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to
GAVIN THOMSON,
At Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s.
tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 4, situated in *Gage Street.* Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, apply to
CHONG-CHEW,
At Messrs. Rozario & Co.
tf 301 Hongkong, 13th February, 1868.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street.* Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to Oriental Bank.
tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

STORAGE.
IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SON.
tf 2657 Hongkong, 4th December, 1866.

TO LET.
TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the Hongkong Club), at present in the occupation of the Agra Bank. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1836 Hongkong, 6th August, 1867.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. Marsh & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2062 Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

To Let.

TO BE LET.
TOGETHER ON A LEASE,
OR TO BE SOLD.
THOSE Three Substantially-built HOUSES, in *Tai-ping-shan Street*, Nos. 16, 18, and 20, at the head of *West Street.*
These HOUSES were entirely re-built in 1866, and are close to the New Gambling House in No. 100, *Hollywood Road.* The same command a view over the entire harbour.
The Lot is registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 241 A. contains 1,540 square feet, and the Annual Crown Ground Rent is £2 2s.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
tf 704 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

TO BE LET,
ON A LEASE.
ALL that Large Plot of GROUND at *West Point*, near the Sailors' Home, and enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall, known as the French Marine Lot, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 199.
Measuring on the Praya and the South side, each ....170 feet.
And on the East and West sides, each 250 "
Containing 42,500 square feet.
This Plot of Ground, facing the *Praya*, is admirably adapted for a Coal or Timber Yard, or for a Ship Building or Manufacturing Establishment.
For further particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Hongkong,
OR TO
H. D. MARGESSON,
Rua Central, Macao.
tf 705 Hongkong, 11th April, 1868.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st prox. Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 688 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

TO LET.
THAT most Desirable RESIDENCE, in *West Terrace*, at present occupied by Messrs. Ray & Co. Immediate possession.
For Terms, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
No. 53, Wyndham St.
14d 680 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

TO LET.
THE First Floor of the HOUSE, No. 10, *Queen's Road Central*, nearly opposite the "Hongkong Hotel," comprising 8 very spacious Rooms, pantry, and cookhouse.—Godowns can also be had if required.
Possession can be had on the 1st June next.
For further particulars, apply to
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 594 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

TO LET.
AT a Moderate Rental, a Comfortable HOUSE, in *Queen's Road Spring Gardens*, containing Six Rooms, and GODOWN,—possession on the 31st March, or sooner if required. Apply to T. W. Barrington, or
EDMUND SHARP, *Solicitor*,
Bank Buildings.
tf 482 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. Blenkhorst and Sander.
For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.
tf 8[illegible] Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.'s Office,
Queen's Road.
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Agents, Guardian Fire Assurance Company.
2m 686 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding............ 3 " ½ "
Above three months, and not exceeding............ 6 " ¾ "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 697 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months and not exceeding............ 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight per cent.* has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1029 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1331 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
Paid-up Capital $500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. — ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. — ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. — 1
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton, or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk, upon Buildings or Merchandize, on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 12th June, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Subscribed Capital £500,000.
Accumulated Funds Exceed £303,000.
THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances in the above Society.
Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
8m 378 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

REDUCTION
In the rates of premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. — ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents — ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. — 1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents. — 1½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month .... ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
tf 677 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month .... ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
ADAM SCOTT & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 679 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
West End Office.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
John Entwisle, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. Blyth Brothers & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance, payable either here, in London, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. Dalgety, Blackwood & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. Du Croz, Nichols & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. Elder, Smith & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. Dalgety, Rattray & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
Established 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Term and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—
Canton, by Messrs. Deacon & Co.
Macao, by E. L. Lança, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. Boyd & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. Kinnear & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

Insurances.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following Insurance Companies:—
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs. Margesson & Co., and that Captain Carroll has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.
By the order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
tf 2279 Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships: also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. — ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. — ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. — 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
Capital—One Million Sterling.
THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday Wise & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 693 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods stored therein.
For 1 month, ¼ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months, ½ do. do.
For 6 do. ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.
TURNER & Co.
tf 1760 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.
IN accordance with the arrangements already announced, this paper has been hitherto distributed gratis in Hongkong and throughout the Treaty ports of China and Japan. As the public has thus had an opportunity of making its acquaintance, the proprietor desires that a list of subscribers shall now be formed.
The issue published in London for the mail leaving on the 10th of January, will only be distributed to subscribers, and all persons who wish to continue in receipt of the paper, and who have not already notified their wish are hereby requested to do so.
Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2. 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.
All Subscriptions payable in advance.
Application to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of Wing-kee Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

THE *DAILY PRESS* ISSUE OF THE STRAITS TIMES EXTRA.
MR. JOHN S. MORPHEW, of the Receiving Ship *Emily Jane*, has been appointed agent for Shanghai and the Northern ports for the above paper, to whom all persons will please apply.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, Feb. 22nd, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.
THE Undersigned having purchased the Business of the Queen's Road Dispensary, 23, *Wellington Street*, which will for the future be carried on under the name of the International Dispensary, hope by the strictest attention to business, and a determination to deal only in Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries of the best quality, to obtain a fair share of the public patronage.
English, French and German Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Teeth carefully extracted or stopped, and all the minor operations in Surgery skilfully performed.
Photographic Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus and Tests sold. Analysis conducted.
English, American and French Patent Medicines.
Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerade, Potass, Magnesia and Seltzer Water of a superior kind supplied at reduced prices.
JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,
Dispensing and Analytical Chemists.
International Dispensary,
No. 23, Wellington Street,
Nearly opposite the R. C. Cathedral.
tf 661 Hongkong, 6th April 1868.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Steamers.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Azof,	Johnson	Brit.	str	800	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
China,	Steward	Brit.	str	2200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Glen Alpine,	Hutchison	Brit.	str	946	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore & Calcutta
Douglas,	Pitman	Brit.	str	816	P. & O. Co	Shanghai, &c.
Fame,	Stephenson	Brit.	str	117	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Fire Dart,	Thobaun	Brit.	str	500	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Formosa,	Heckin	Brit.	str	700	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast
Fung Shuey,	T. S. Watson	Amr.	str	748	Aug. Heard & Co	
Glengyle,	Hooper	Brit.	str	1263	Jardine, Matheson & Co	in Aberdeen
Imperatrice,	Maraire	Fch.	str	1540	Messageries Imperiales	Suez, &c.
Kinshan,‡		Brit.	str	650	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Kiu-Kiang,‡	Renning	Brit.	str	1065	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Lightning,	Matheson	Brit.	str	673	Gibb, Livingston & Co	S'pore & Penang
Little Orphan,	Benning	Brit.	str	40	Union Dock Co	Tug Plying
Malta,		Brit.	str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Mena,	Morrison	Brit.	str	642	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Poyang,	Haskell	Brit.	str	491	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Warrior,	Patterson	Amr.	str	2024	Russell & Co	Shanghai
White Cloud,*	Carroll	Brit.	str	610	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	

* Running between Macao and H.kong.
‡ Running between H.kong and Canton.

Sailing Vessels.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Adeline,	Dennett	Brit.	sh	730	Borneo Co. Limited	
Atrevido,	Bielst	Brit.	bk	457	Captain	
Aunt Lizzie,	Prentice	Brit.	bk	536	Captain	
Belvidere,	Hower	Amr.	bk	1220	Aug. Heard & Co	
Benefactress,	Eldred	Amr.	bk	524	Smith, Archer & Co	
Cupsingmoon,	D. Waterton	Brit.	bk	238	S. E. Burrows, Sons & Co	
Cary & Jane,	Jansen	Hom.	bk	413	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao
Colleen Bawn,	Wm. Allen	Brit.	bk	380	Order	
Contest,	Reynard	Siam.	bk	386	Chinese	San Francisco
Cowper,	Sparrow	Amr.	sh	1079	Olyphant & Co	
Crimea,	Barrow	Brit.	sh	474	Chinese	
Dayspring,	Middleton	Brit.	sh	893	A. Hogg & Co	M'bourne & [illegible]
Eliza,	Sedgley	Brit.	sh	1306	Captain	San Francisco
Fiery Cross,	La Mont	Clip.	sh	889	Bosman & Co	
Formosa,	Paulsen	Brit.	bk	275	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Gesine Bruna,	Greenwold	Prus.	bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Golden Fleece,	B. E. Jall	Brit.	sh	809	Chinese	
Goethe,	F. F. West			550	A. MacDonnell	Dismasted
Henrietta,	H. Allen	Dut.	bk	183	J. S. Hook, Son & Co	Saigon
Hopeful,	Hultren	Brit.	bk	322	Order	Saigon
Indus,	G. W. Hicks	Brit.	bk	1310	P. & O. Co	Disabled
Java,	Andresen	Prus.	bk	306	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Portland
Joanna Alida,	Meuter	Fren.	bk	1200	Landstein & Co	San Francisco
J. L. Dimmock,	Winchell		sh	1446	Russell & Co	
John Norman,	Gardiner	Brit.	bk	511	Aug. Heard & Co	Bangkok
Lady Alice,	Strannack	Brit.	bk	420	D. Lapraik & Co	
La Paix,	Labarthe	Span.	bk	497	Dagenaer & Co	San Francisco
Maria,	Machad	Russ.	bk	637	Russell & Co	Manila
Maria Luisa,	Arresti	Span.	bk	306	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Maria Morton,	Morillo	Fren.	bk	401	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Surinam
Marie Therese,	Bonnefon	Fren.	bk	502	Carlowitz & Co	New York
Mathilde,	Jacobson	Prus.	bg	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	
M. W. Sass,		Dan.	bk	203	John Burd & Co	Singapore
Merchantman,	Mourilyan	Brit.	sh	1018	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Navarino,	Withog	Brit.	sh	418	Smith, Archer & Co	
Neptuno,	Renteria	Span.	bg	281	Order	P't or Charter
Neville,	Jackson	Brit.	sh	715	Turner & Co	
Resolute,	Euxien	Siam.	sh	860	Chinese	
San Lorenzo,	Lebesme	Span.	bg	220	Remedios & Co	Manila
Santa Ana,	Gruit	Span.	bg	412	Remedios & Co	
Seaman's Bride,	Roll	Siam.	bk	814	Chinese	
Series,	Jones	Brit.	sh	707	Birley & Co	Saigon
Spitfire,	Mil	Brit.	sh	449	Siemssen & Co	
Sultan,	Howard	Brit.	bk	399	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Sword Fish,	Mollo	Siam.	sh	575	Chinese	
Vesta,	Tetens	Ham.	bg	240	Siemssen & Co	S'kok & M'bourn
Wilhelm,	Urriel	Brm.	bk	266	Melchers & Co	
Young Greek,	Beinroth	Brit.	bk	424	Chinese	

WHAMPOA.

Steamers.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Cataluna,	V. Escojadul	Span.	str	861	Order	Laid up
Canton,		Amer.	str		Thos. Hunt & Co	Laid up
Prince Albert,	Fine	Brit.	str	18	Acheong	
Spec,‡	Grave	Amr.	str		Thos. Hunt & Co	

‡ Running between Macao and Canton

Sailing Vessels.

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Condor,	Schmid	Prus.	bg	244	Siemssen & Co	
Frisch,	Tulin	dam.	sch	150	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	

MACAO.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Albi,	Kroman	Ham.	bk	315	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Japan,		Prus.	bk		Order	Uncertain
Pratalongo,	Proffumo	Plian	sh	800	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	
Spark,	Wilson	Amer.	sh	149	Thos. Hunt & Co	Repairing
Sumas,	Norberg	Russ.	sh	702	Captain	Havana
Ville de St. Lo,	Dubois	Fren.	bk	874	Landstein & Co	P't or Charter

CANTON.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Chun-hai,	Murray	H.I.C.M.	Str.			
Colla,	Grange	Brit.	str	435	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Tientsin &c.
Demerara,					Customs Chop	
Kinlin,		Chi.	g-b			in Hongkong
Fee-loong,	Edwards	H.I.C.M.	Str.			
Hae Chung,	Felsom	H.I.C.M.	Str.		Revenue Cruiser	

SWATOW.

In port on 4th April, 1867.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Consignees	Destination
Alice Thompson,	Felsve	Brit.	bk	Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Alicia Anne,		Brit.	bk	Order	Shanghai
Frohlich,		Han.	bg	Order	Shanghai
Gloria,		Dut.	sch	Order	Discharging
Hydra,		Brit.	bk	Order	Chefoo
Oberon,		Prus.	bk	Order	Shanghai
Robert Rickmers,		Brm.	bk	Order	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port on 3 & 4 April, 1868.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Amazone,	Kramer	Holl.	bk	360	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Golconda,	Marshall	Amr.	sch	591	Elles & Co	Shanghai

SHANGHAI.

In port on 1st April, 1868.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Adeline,	Dennett	Brit.	sh	730	Borneo Co. Limited	
Akinde,	Scott	Brit.	bk	804	John Thorne & Co	
Alcyone,	Brown	Brit.	bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Amur,	Cyllawpahu	Rus.	bk	247	H. Fogg & Co	
Anna,		N.G.	bk		Order	
A. Jackson,	MacCallum	Amr.	sh	1263	Frazar & Co	
Courser,	Dickey	Amer.	bk	405	Chinese	
Emily Flinn,	Penell	Brit.	sh	1009	Master	
Emma,	Hammett	N.G.	bk	258	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Gen. Havelock,	Cawse	Brit.	bk	321	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Chefoo
Isabella Ridley,	Watson	Brit.	bk	516	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Japan,	Samberlick	N.G.	sch	270	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Juan Rattray,	Williams	Amr.	bk	488	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Kodosh,	Deshon	Amr.	bk	635	Frazar & Co	Tientsin
Lapard,	Watson	Brit.	bk	194	Frazar & Co	London
Magellan,	Crosbie	Brit.	sh	613	Shaw, Brothers & Co	
Maitland,	Coulson	Brit.	bk	708	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mountain Ash,	Aitchison	Brit.	bk	437	Trailor & Co	Foochow
Nazarene,	Todd	Brit.	sh	815	Fraser & Co	
Phoenix,	Cullen	Brit.	sh	208	Frazar & Co	
Princess of Wales,	Sheppard	Brit.	bg	390	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Puget Sound
Runnymede,	Bryvener	Brit.	bg	181	Gutschow & Co	
Spray,	Stopher	Brit.	bk	225	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Stella,	Day	Brit.	bk	265	J. Marshall & Co	For Sale
Tavistock,	Tate	Brit.	sh	532	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
White Adder,	Moore	Brit.	sh	915	W. R. Adamson & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 26th March, 1868.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig		Tons	Consignees	Destination
Aden,		Brit.	str	507	Order	
Argonaut,		Dut.	bg	25	Order	
Costa Rica,	Farber	P.M.S.S.		1070	S. L. Phelps	Shanghai
Ellen Hood,		Amr.	sh	1012	Order	
Eliza Shaw,		Brit.	sh	600	Order	
Evelyn,		Brit.	sh	762	Order	
Jeannie & Joseph,	Castro	Fren.	bg	165	Vicent Comi	Uncertain
Kin-Shan,	Hoole	Brit.	str	781	Walsh, Hall & Co	Uncertain
New York,	Fauntleroy	P.M.S.S.		2176	S. L. Phelps	Uncertain
Ohio,		Amr.	bk	363	Order	
Pampero,	Merrice	Brit.	sh	913	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	Nagasaki
Rifleman,	Parsen	Brit.	bk	548	Shaw, Winstanley & Co	New York
St. Bernard,	Pritchard	Fren.	bk	331	Order	Uncertain
St. Dunstan,	Toovey	Brit.	bk	440	L. Kniffler & Co	New York
St. George,		Amr.	bk	392	Order	
Tiptree,	Mason	Hulk		1050	Order	St re-ship
Vulcan,		Prus.	bk	433	Order	
Zwey Gebruder,		Prus.	sch	150	Order	

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong